This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

TOZZER LIBRARY

Na. Ling. Sh 26c.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY
OF THE
PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

TRANSFERRED FROM
H. C. L.

Received

N. A. IN. Sh 2b

THE CHINOOK JARGON

AND HOW TO VSE IT

A COMPLETE AND EXHAVSTIVE LEXICON OF THE OLDEST TRADE LANGVAGE OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT BY GEO C. SHAW

Chinook 9
291
In 1940 7-28-48
This book was in the library of
VICTOR H. McCUTCHEON
Keep on shelf marked "C"

FRED LOCKLEY
RARE WESTERN BOOKS
1243 East Stark St.
PORTLAND, ORE.

100

E. D. Lobaugh
with Best Wishes
Fred Lockley

THE CHINOOK JARGON

CHIEF AUTHORITIES.

Myron Eells, D. D., (manuscript).
George Gibbs, (Smithsonian Institution), printed.
Horatio Hale, M. A., F. R. S. C., (printed).
Charles M. Buchanan, (Haskell Institute), manuscript.
Dr. Franz Boas, (printed).
Alexander Francis Chamberlain, (printed).
Rev. Paul Gard, (manuscript notes), French words.
W. S. Phillips, (El Comancho), criticism.
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Alfred (Indians), Suquamish, Wash.
Indians, (numerous), Puget Sd., Neah Bay and West Coast.

THE CHINOOK JARGON

AND HOW TO USE IT

A COMPLETE AND EXHAUSTIVE
LEXICON OF THE OLDEST TRADE
LANGUAGE OF THE
AMERICAN CONTINENT.

By
GEORGE C. SHAW

1909
SEATTLE
RAINIER PRINTING COMPANY, INC.
116 THIRD AVENUE SO.

HD.
N. A LING. Sh 26 C
Transferred from Harvard College Library
December 22, 1952

COPYRIGHT 1909 BY
GEORGE C. SHAW

To

ERASTUS BRAINERD

INTRODUCTION

In offering the present work to the public, it is the author's hope to supply, with respect to other dictionaries of the Chinook Jargon, a desideratum hitherto unsupplied in the fifty or more editions of small vocabularies issued during a period of seventy years.

It has been the aim to give the origin and derivation of every word treated, whenever such is known, and to record under each every authoritative reference thereto. Also a reference to the authority is noted.

With regard to the spelling, it is believed that a sufficient number of forms is recorded to enable the student to identify practically every word, as well as to trace the origin of many words of undetermined derivation.

A valuable feature is the index to useful words in the main vocabulary. Another feature worth mention is the supplemental vocabulary of about two hundred uncommon words, which are of such limited use as to preclude a necessity for their appearance in the main vocabulary. One of the best features, perhaps, is the Guide to Pronunciation, with the Key to the Symbols. This pronouncing vocabulary records two hundred and seventy-five words, employing the diacritically marked letters, and is the work of the late Myron Eells, than whom no higher authority ever lived.

"The origin of this Jargon, a conventional language similar to the Lingua Franca of the Mediterranean, the Negro-English-Dutch of Surinam, the Pigeon English of China, and several other mixed tongues, dates back to the fur droguers of the last century. Those mariners whose enterprise in the fifteen years preceding 1800, explored the intricacies of the northwest coast of America, picked up at their general rendezvous, Nootka Sound, various native words useful in barter, and thence transplanted them, with additions from the English, to the shores of Oregon. Even before their day, the coasting trade and warlike expeditions of the northern tribes, themselves a seafaring race, had opened up a partial understanding of of each other's speech; for when, in 1792, Vancouver's officers visited Gray's Harbor, they found that the natives, though speaking a different language, understood many words of the Nootka.

On the arrival of Lewis and Clarke at the mouth of the Columbia, in 1806, the new language, from the sentences given by them, had evidently attained some form. It was with the arrival of Astor's party, however, that the Jargon received its principal impulse. Many more words of English were then brought in, and for the first time the French, or rather the Canadian and Missouri patois of the French, were introduced. The principal seat of the company being at Astoria, not only a large addition of Chinook words was made, but a considerable number was taken from the Chihalis, who immediately bordered the tribe on the north,—each owning a portion of Shoalwater Bay. The words adopted from the several languages were, naturally enough, those most easily uttered by all, except, of course, that objects new to the natives found names in French or English, and such modifications were made in pronunciation as suited tongues accustomed to different sounds. Thus the gutturals of the Indians were softened or dropped; and the **f** and **r** of the English and French, to them unpronounceable, were modified into **p** and **l**. Grammatical forms were reduced to their simplest expression, and variations in mood and tense conveyed only by adverbs or by the context. The language continued to receive additions, and assumed a more distinct and settled meaning, under the Northwest and Hudson's Bay companies, who succeeded Astor's party, as well as through the American settlers in Oregon. Its advantage was soon perceived by the Indians, and the Jargon became to some extent a means of communication between natives of different speech, as well as between them and the whites. It was even used as such between Americans and Canadians. It was at first most in vogue upon the lower Columbia and the Willamette, whence it spread to Puget Sound, and with the extension of trade found its way far up the coast, as well as the Columbia and Fraser rivers; and there are now few tribes between the 42nd and 57th parallels of latitude in which there are not to be found interpreters through its medium. Its prevalence and easy acquisition, while of vast convenience to traders and settlers, has tended greatly to hinder the acquirement of the original Indian languages; so much so, that except by a few missionaries and pioneers, hardly one of them is spoken or understood by white men in all Oregon and Washington Territory. Notwithstanding its apparent poverty in number of words, and the

absence of grammatical forms, it possesses much more flexibility and power of expression than might be imagined, and really serves almost every purpose of ordinary intercourse.

The number of words constituting the Jargon proper has been variously stated. Many formerly employed have become in great measure obsolete, while others have been locally introduced. Thus, at the Dalles of the Columbia, various terms are common which would not be intelligible at Astoria or on Puget Sound. In making the following selection, I have included all those which, on reference to a number of vocabularies, I have found current at any of these places, rejecting, on the other hand, such as individuals, partially acquainted with the native languages, have employed for their own convenience."—George Gibbs, in "A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Trade Language of Oregon," prepared from materials collected by himself during a residence of twelve years on the Northwest Coast of North America.

"CHINOOK."

"The **'Trade Language,'** which came afterwards to be known as the **'Chinook Jargon,'** grew into existence. As finally developed, it has become really an 'international speech' widely diffused among the fifty tribes of Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaska, and of inestimable service, not only to commerce, but to science, to missionary efforts, and to the convenience of travelers. * * * The British and American trading ships first appeared on the northwest coast during the closing years of the last (eighteenth) century. The great number of languages spoken by the native tribes proved to be a serious hindrance to their business. * * * Unfortunately, all these languages—the **Nootka, Nisqually, Chinook, Chihailish,** and others—were alike harsh in pronunciation, complex in structure, and each spoken over a very limited space. But, as the harbor of Nootka was at that time the headquarters or chief emporium of the trade, it was necessarily the case that some words of the dialect there spoken became known to the traders, and the Indians, on the other hand, were made familiar with a few English words. These, with the assistance of signs, were sufficient for the slight intercourse that was then maintained. Afterwards the traders began to frequent the Columbia River, and naturally attempted to communicate with the natives there by means of the words with which they had found intelligible at Nootka. The Chinooks, who are quick in catching sounds, soon acquired these words, both Nootka and English, and we find that they were in use among them as early as the visit of Lewis and Clark in 1804. But when, at a later period, the white traders of Astor's expeditions, and from other quarters, made permanent establishments in Oregon, it was soon found that the scanty list of nouns, verbs, and adjectives then in use was not sufficient for the more constant and general intercourse which began to take place. A real language, complete in all its parts, however limited in extent, was required; and it was found by drawing upon the Chinook for such words as were requisite, in order to add to the skeleton which they had already possessed the sinews and tendons, the connecting ligaments, as it were, of a speech. These consisted of the numerals (the ten digits and the word for hundred), twelve pronouns (I, thou, he, we, ye, they, this, other, all, both, who, what), and about twenty adverbs and prepositions (such as now, then, formerly, soon, across, ashore, offshore, inland, above, below, to, with, etc.). Having appropriated these and a few other words of the same tongue, the Trade Language—or, as it now began to be styled, 'the Jargon'—assumed a regular shape, and became of great service as a means of general intercourse. But the new idiom received additions from other sources. The Canadian voyageurs, as they are called, who enlisted in the service of the American and British fur companies, were brought more closely in contact with the Indians than any others of the foreigners. They did not merely trade, they traveled, hunted, ate, and, in short, lived with them on terms of familiarity. The consequence was that several words of the French language were added to the slender stock of the Jargon. Eight on ten words were made by what grammarians term onomatopoeia,—that is, were formed by rude attempts to imitate sound, and are therefore the sole and original property of the Jargon. All the words thus combined in this singularly constructed language, at that stage of its existence, were found to number, according to my computation, about two hundred and fifty. Of these, eighteen were of Nootka origin, forty-one were English, thirty-four French, one hundred and eleven Chinook, ten formed by onomatopoeia, and some thirty-eight were of doubtful derivation, though probably for the most part either Chinook or Nootkan. But as might be expected, the language continued to develop. Its grammar, such as it was, remained the same, but its Lexicon drew contributions from all the various sources which have been named,

and from some others. In 1863, seventeen years after my list was published, the Smithsonian Institution put forth a 'Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon,' prepared by the late George Gibbs, a thoroughly competent investigator. His collection comprised nearly five hundred words. Those of Chinook origin had almost doubled, being computed at two hundred and twenty-one. The French had more than doubled, and comprised now ninety-four words. The English terms were sixty-seven. The great Salish or 'Flathead' stock, with whose tribes, next to the Chinook, the Oregon traders had the largest relations, furnished thirty-nine words. The Nootka, in its various dialects, now yielded twenty-four. The others, about forty, were due to the imitation of natural sounds, or were of casual or undetermined derivation. There can be no doubt that it will remain a living and useful language so long as the native tribes continue to speak their own dialects. Rude and formless as it is, the spontaneous product of the commercial needs of mingled races, it has been the source of great and varied benefits. It may well serve, if not as a model, at least as a finger-post to direct us to some higher invention for subserving the larger uses of an advanced civilization. Viewed in this light, and also as presenting one of the most curious specimens of a 'mixed language' which philologists have had the opportunity of analyzing, the Jargon seems to merit a somewhat careful study."

Another View.—"The Chinook Jargon was invented by the Hudson Bay Company traders, who were mostly French-Canadians. Having to trade with the numerous tribes inhabiting the countries west of the Rocky Mountains, it was necessary to have a language understood by all. Hence, the idea of composing the Chinook Jargon. Fort Vancouver being the principal post, the traders of the twenty-nine forts belonging to the company, on the western slope, and the Indians from every part of that immense country, had to come to Vancouver for the trading season. They used to learn the Chinook, and then teach it to others. In this manner it became universally known. The two first missionaries to Oregon, Rev. F. N. Blanchet, V. G., and his worthy companion, Rev. Mod. Demers, arrived from Canada to Vancouver on the 24th of November, 1838. They had to instruct numerous tribes of Indians, and the wives and children of the whites, who spoke only the Chinook. The two missionaries set to work to learn it, and in a few weeks Father Demers had mastered it, and began to preach. He composed a vocabulary which was very useful to other missionaries. He composed several canticles which the Indians learned and sang with taste and delight. He also translated all the Christian prayers in the same language. Such is the origin of the Chinook Jargon, which enabled the two first missionaries in the country to do a great deal of good among the Indians and half-breeds."—Rev. L. N. St. Onge.

Judge Swan's Opinion: "This Jargon is composed of Chinook, French and English languages, and is supposed by many to have been formed by the Hudson Bay Company for trading purposes. Such, however, is not the fact. There have been constant additions to the Jargon since the advent of the Hudson Bay Company, for many of the words now in general use in this language are of French and English origin, but I think that, among the Coast Indians in particular, the Indian part of the language has been in use for years. The first mention I have seen made of this Jargon is in Meare's voyages in 1788, where in giving an account of a chief named Callicum, who hurt his leg while climbing on board ship, and then sucked the blood from the wound, Meares states he "licked his lips, and, patting his belly, exclaimed, **cloosh, cloosh,** or good, good."

Cloosh, or **klose,** or **close,** are all the same, and mean good. The different manner in which words are spelled is no evidence of a difference of meaning, for no two writers of Indian words fully agree as to the proper method of spelling. (**Kloshe** is spelled in the following ways: **Close, Closche, Clouch, kloschе, klose, klosh, kloosh, tloos, tlosh, tlush,** etc.—Editor). Still later than this, in 1803, Jewett, in his narrative of the ship Boston, at Nootka, gives a vocabulary of the words in common use among the Nootkans. * * "It is a language confined wholly, I believe, to our Northwestern possessions west of the Rocky Mountains. It originated in the roving, trading spirit of the tribes, and has been added to and increased since the introduction of the whites among them."—The Northwest Coast.

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Adj. **Adjective.** "The adjective precedes the noun, as in English and Chinook; as, **lasway hakatschum,** silk handkerchief; **mesahchie tilikum,** bad people."—Hale.

Adv. **Adverb.** "The adverb usually precedes the adjective or verb which it qualifies, though it may sometimes follow the latter."—Hale.

Belbella. Bellabella. "The popular name of an important Kwakiutl tribe living on Milbank Sd., Brit. Col. The language spoken by this tribe is a peculiar dialect of Kwakiutl, called Heiltsuk from the native name of the Bellabella. When voyagers first began frequenting the N. Pacific Coast Milbank Id. was often visited, and its inhabitants were therefore among the first to be modified by European contact."—Hodge. See **Olallie.**

(C.) Chinookan family of languages. In 1841 the number of Chinook words in the Jargon numbered 111; in 1863, 221; in 1894, 198, the number given in this dictionary. The letters **C., E., F., N.** and **S.** refer to the derivation of words, and signify **Chinook, English, French, Nootka,** and **Salish.** See **Chinook.**

(C. & E.) Chinook and English. The letters C. & E. refer to the derivation of the word.

(Can. Fr.) Canadian French. The Canadian **voyageurs,** as they are called, were more closely in contact with the Indians than any others of the foreigners, from 1810 to 1855. See, bread, flour, overcoat, hat, axe, pipe, mill, table, box, head, mouth, tongue, teeth, neck, hand, foot, run, sing, dance, etc. When the Hudson's Bay Company removed from Oregon and Washington these Canadians also largely left, so a large share of these words of French origin have been dropped.

Cathlamet. A Chinookan tribe formerly residing on the south bank of Columbia river, near its mouth, in Oregon. They adjoined the Clatsop. As a dialect, Cathlamet was spoken by a number of Chinookan tribes on both sides of the Columbia, extending up the river as far as Rainier. It is regarded as belonging to the upper Chinook division of the family.—Hodge. See, **Skwis-kwis.**

Chihalis. Chehalis. A collective name for several Salishan tribes on Chehalis river and its affluents, and on Grays Harbor, Wash. By many writers they are divided into Upper Chehalis, dwelling above Satsop river, and the Lower Chehalis, from that point down. This dictionary gives 36 words of Chehalis origin. See **Elip, moosum,** etc.

Chinook (from Tsinuk, their Chehalis name). The Chinook were first described by Lewis and Clark in 1805, though they had been known to traders for at least 12 years previously. From their proximity to Astoria and their intimate relations with the early traders, the Chinook soon became well known, and their language formed the basis for the widely spread Chinook Jargon. Linguistically they were divided into two groups: (1) Lower Chinook, comprising two slightly different dialects, the Chinook proper, and the Clatsop; (2) Upper Chinook, which included all the rest of the tribes, though with numerous slight dialectic differences. The dialects of the Lower Chinook are now practically extinct. Upper Chinook is still spoken by considerable numbers. See **Cathlamet, Clatsop, Wasco.**

Chippeway. Chippewa. One of the largest tribes north of Mexico, whose range was formerly along both shores of Lake Huron and L. Superior, extending across Minnesota to Turtle Mts., N. Dakota. See **Tatoosh.**

Clallam. A Salish tribe living on the south side of Puget Sound, Wash., formerly extending from Port Discovery to Hoko river, being bounded at each end by the Chimakum and Makah. Subsequently they occupied Chimakum territory and established a village at Port Townsend.—Hodge. See **Toluks.**

Clatsop. A Chinookan tribe. The Clatsop is merely a dialect of the Chinook. The language is now practically extinct.

Clayoquot. A Nootka tribe living on Meares Id., and Torfino inlet, Clayoquot Sd., Vancouver Id. See **Chako, kokshut, kumtuks.**

Conj. **Conjunction.** "Only two conjunctions, properly speaking, are found in the language, **pe** and **spose.**"—Hale.

Cree. An important Algonquian tribe of British America. The Cree are closely related, linguistically and otherwise, to the Chippewa. They were friendly from their first intercourse with the English and the French and the Hudson Bay Co. See **Mitass, moosmoos, siskiyou.**

Ex. Example.

(E.) English. "The words of English origin numbered in 1841, 41; in 1863, 67, and in 1904, 570. Many words of French and Indian origin have been dropped. The English words are used both by Indians and whites when they talk Chinook, and so have become a part of the language."—Eells.

(F.) French. In 1841, 34 words of French origin were in use, in 1863, 94 words, and in 1894, 153 words. For words of French origin see letter **L.** About thirty words are in use now, and these will soon be dropped, as they are seldom used, except by the old folks.

Interj. **Interjection.** Of these there are sixteen words and two phrases.

(J) Jargon. Words marked **J** are considered to be the peculiar property of the Jargon, as having been formed either in imitation of sounds or by some casual invention.—Hale. Seee **Onoma.**

Kalapuya. Kalapooian Family. A group of tribes formerly occupying the valley of Willamette river, N. W. Oregon, and speaking a distinct stock lan-

guage.

Klaokwat. See **Clayoquot.**

Klikatat. Klikitat. A Shahaptian tribe whose former seat was at the head waters of the Cowlitz, Lewis, White Salmon, and Klickitat rivers, north of Columbia river, in Klickitat and Skamania counties, Wash. Their eastern neighbors were the Yakima, who speak a closely related language, and on the west they were met by various Salishan and Chinookan tribes. They were enterprising traders, widely known as intermediaries between the Coast tribes and those living east of the Cascade range. The Topenish are probably their nearest relatives.—Hodge. See **Moosmoos, Nawitka, Koolhool.**

Lummi. A Salish tribe on and inland from Bellingham Bay, N. W. Wash. The Lummi are now under the jurisdiction of the Tulalip school superintendent, Washington. See **Kullaghan.**

Makah. The southernmost tribe of the Wakashan stock, the only one within the United States. They belong to the Nootka branch. By treaty of Neah Bay, Wash., Jan. 31, 1855, the Makah ceded all their lands at the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca except the immediate area including Cape Flattery. The Ozette reservation was established by order of April 12, 1893.—Hodge. See **Kloshe. Mahkook.**

n. **Noun.** "There are far more nouns in the language than there are words in any other part of speech or even in all the other parts combined."—Eells.

(N.) The letter **N.** refers to the derivation of the word, and signifies Nootka. Nootkas, the conventional generic name of all the tribes in Vancouver and opposite coast, many of whom speak totally different languages.—Keane.

(N. & E.) The letters **N. & E.** refer to the derivation of the word, and signify Nootka and English.

Nisqually. "A Puget Sound (Columbian) nation, with many sub-tribes whose names end mostly in **mish,** and will thus be recognized without requiring to be indexed.—Keane.

Nittinat. The Tokwaht, Nittinat and Makah quoted in the dictionary are dialects of the Nootka. **(Ahts.)** The generic name of most of the tribes on the west coast of Vancouver Island. All speak dialects of the same language. See **klatawa, mahkook, mowitsh, peshak, wawa, winapie.**

Onoma. Onomatopoeia. Eight or ten words were made by what grammarians term onomatopoeia—that is, were formed by a rude attempt to imitate sound, and are therefore the sole and original property of the Jargon. Considering its mode of formation, one is rather surprised that the number of these words is not greater.—Hale. See **liplip, tintin, poo, tiktik, tumtum, tumwata, mahsh, klak,** etc.

prep. **Preposition.** There are nine words and three phrases which are used as prepositions. The principal words are **kopa saghalie,** over; **keekwulee,** under; and **kunamokst,** with; **kopa** is, however, used more than all the others, as it has a great variety of meanings, which can only be known by the connection, some of which are entirely opposite to each other.

pron. **Pronoun.** The pronouns are ten in number in the words and seven in the phrases, nearly all the latter being formed by the addition of **self** to the personal pronouns, as **mika self,** etc.

Quaere u. d. Unknown or of undetermined derivation. Unmarked words are of doubtful origin.

(S.) Salish. "Salishan tribes held the entire northwestern part of Washington, including the whole of the Puget Sound region, except only the Macaw territory about Cape Flattery, and two insignificant spots, one near Port Townsend, the other on the Pacific coast to the south of Cape Flattery, which were occupied by Chimakuan tribes.—Pilling.

Tokwaht. Merely a dialect of the Nootka.

Twana. A Puget Sound tribe, formerly **Twana,** but later known as Skokomish; west side Hood's Canal to the Olympics, from Skokomish river on the south to Quilcene, near Port Townsend, on the north.

v. **Verb.** Verbs come third in number in the words, being exceeded by nouns and adjectives, and second in phrases, and second in both combined. The word **mamook** placed before various other words forms 209 of these phrases.

Wasco. A Sahaptin (Columbia) tribe, between the Rocky Mountains and the John Day river.

Yakama. The Yakima and Klikitat are dialects of one of the Sahaptin languages.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Allen.. Ten Years in Oregon. Ithaca, 1848; 1850; Thrilling adventures, N. Y. 1859.

Armstrong. Oregon. Chicago, 1857.

Bancroft. The Native Races. vol. 3, pp. 556-557-631-635. S. F., 1882.

Blanchet. Dictionary. McCormick, Portland, 1856; 1862; 1868; 1873; 1878; 1879.

Boas. Chinook Jargon Songs. in Jl. Am. Folk-lore, vol. 1, 1888.

Bolduc. Mission de la Colombie. Quebec, 1843.

Buchanan. Elementary lessons in the Chinook Jargon as used by the Indians

of Puget Sound. (Mss.) Tulalip, 1900.

Chamberlain. Words of Algonkian origin in the Chinook Jargon, in Science, vol. 18, 1891.

Charency. Review of Horatio Hale's "International Idiom," in Le Museon, vol. 10, 1891.

Clough. On the existence of mixed languages. London, 1876.

Cook. A voyage to the Pacific Oceon, vol. 2, pp. 335-336; vol. 3, pp. 540-546. London, 1785.

Coomes. Dictionary. Seattle, 1891.

Cox. Adventures on the Columbia River, vol. 2, p. 134. London, 1831. The Columbia River. London, 1832 (2 vols). Adventures on the Columbia River. N. Y., 1832.

Crane. The Chinook Jargon; a review of Hale, in Brighton (England) Herald, no. 4883, p. 4, July 12, 1890.

Demers. Definitio Dogmatis Immaculatae Conceptionis Beatissimae. (The Dogma is first given in latin, followed by the translation into the Chinook Jargon.) Typis Joannis Mariae Shea, Neo Eboracensis, 1860.

Demers, Blanchet, and St. Onge. Dictionary, Catechism, Prayers and Hymns. Montreal, 1871.

Dictionary of Indian Tongues . . . Tsimpsean, Hydah, and Chinook Jargon. Victoria, 1862; 1865.

Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. (For the most part a reprint, with omissions, of Gibbs-Pilling). Victoria, 1871; 1877; 1883; 1887; 1889, etc., to 1908.

Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. Olympia, 1873.

Dunn. History of the Oregon Territory. London, 1844; 1846.

Durieu. Bible History . . . translated into the Chinook Jargon. Benziger, N. Y., Cincinnati, Chicago, and Kamloops, B. C., 1893.

Eells. Manuscript Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, 5 vols. folio. Note from Eells' Introduction: "A number of dictionaries have been published in the Chinook Jargon language, and it may seem superfluous to write another; still thus far all of them are small and are based on the language as it was forty or fifty years ago. Gibbs' Dictionary was for many years by far the best, and is yet in many respects, as it gives the origin of nearly all the words and much other valuable information, but it was written nearly forty years ago. I have used it very much in preparing this work. Hale's Trade Language of Oregon or Chinook Jargon is recent and is excellent, especially in its Introductory part; far better than any which preceded it, but that excellent man and scholar has labored under the disadvantage of not having mingled much with those who have used the language for about fifty years, and so has been unable to note a great share of the changes which have taken place. The dictionaries of Gill, Hibben, Tate, Lowman and Hanford and Good are all small; are in as condensed form as possible, being intended for pocket use for travellers, traders and learners, and in this way have done good work for what they were intended. The two latter, however, only have the Chinook English part. The dictionary of Durieu is very meager, while that of Demers and St. Onge is out of print, and both are intended rather more for use by the Catholics than by the public." . . . "Having used it (Jargon) for eighteen years, having talked in it, sung in it, prayed and preached in it, translated considerable into it, and thought in it, I thought I knew a little about the language, but when I began to write this dictionary I found that there was very much which I did not know about it, but which I wished to know in order to make this dictionary as perfect as it should be. This is especially so in regard to the pronunciation of words which are not used on Puget Sound, the introduction of new words, and the marking of those which are obsolete. In preparing these pages, I have tried to note the following items,—the different ways of spelling each word with the authority for each, the proper pronunciation, the origin, part of speech, meaning, the place where it is used, if used at all, a sentence or more to show the use of a large share of the words, and the phrases which are derived from a combination of words, which answer to a single word in English."—Skokomish, Union City, March, 1893.

Eells. How Languages Grow, in Advance, March 25, and July 8, 1875,—relates wholly to the Chinook Jargon. Chicago, 1875. Hymns in the Chinook Jargon, Portland, 1878; 1889. The Chinook Jargon, in the Seattle Weekly Post-Intelligencer, vol. 1, no. 52, p. 4, column 8, Seattle, September 29, 1882. History of Indian Missions, Philadelphia, 1882. Ten Years of Missionary Work. Boston, 1886. The Twana, Chemakum, and Klallam Indians, in Smithsonian Institution, Annual Rept. of the Board of Regents for 1887, part 1, pp. 605-681. Washington, 1889. Aboriginal geographic names in the state of Washington, in American Anthropologist, vol. 5, pp. 27-35. Washington, 1892.

Gallatin. Hale's Indians of N. W. America, in American Ethnological Soc. Trans., vol 2. N. Y., 1848.

Gatschet. Indian languages of the Pacific states and territories, in Magazine of American Hist., vol. 1, pp. 145-171. N. Y., 1877.

Gibbs. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections (161), A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. Washington, 1863. N. Y.,

Cramoisy press, 1863.

Gill. Dictionary, (ninth edition), Portland, 1882; 1884; 1887; 1889; 1891.

Good. Dictionary. Victoria, 1880.

Green. Extracts from the report of an exploring tour on the N. W. coast of America in 1829, in the missionary Herald, vol. 26, pp. 343-345. Boston, 1830.

Haines. The American Indian. Chicago, 1888.

Hale. United States exploring expedition, vol. 6, Philadelphia, 1846. An International Idiom. London, 1890.

Hazlitt. British Columbia and Vancouver Island. London, 1858. The Great Gold Fields of Cariboo. London, 1862.

Jewitt. A narrative of the adventures and sufferings of John R. Jewitt,—(written by Roland Alsop). Middletown, 1815. Second edition, 1815. N. Y., 1816; Middletown, 1816; Middletown, 1820; Edinburgh, 1824; Ithaca, 1849, 1851. The Captive of Nootka, by Peter Parley, Philadelphia, 1861; 1869, and various other editions.

Latham. The natural history of the varieties of man, London, 1850.

Lee and Frost. Ten years in Oregon, N. Y., 1844.

Le Jeune. Practical Chinook Jargon vocabulary, Kamloops, 1886, 1892. Kamloops Wawa, a periodical in the Chinook Jargon, 1891, etc. Chinook Primer,—Chinook and Shorthand, 1892.

Leland. The Chinook Jargon, in St. James Gazette, vol. 17, no. 2529, p. 6, London, July 13, 1888. An International Idiom, a review of Hale, in the Saturday Review, vol. 30, no. 1822, pp. 377-378, London, Sept. 27, 1890.

Lionnet. Vocabulary, Washington, 1853.

Macdonald. British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, London, 1862.

Macfie. Vancouver Id. and B. C., London, 1865.

Macleod. History of the Devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary in America, New York, 1866.

Montgomerie and De Horsey. A Few Words collected from the languages spoken by the Indians in the neighborhood of the Columbia River and Puget's Sound, London, 1848.

Nicoll. The Chinook language or Jargon, in Popular Science Monthly, vol. 35, pp. 257-261, N. Y., 1889.

Norris. The Calumet of the Coteau, Philadelphia, 1883.

Palmer. Journal of Travels over the Rocky Mountains, Cincinnati, 1847; 1850; 1851; 1852.

Parker. Journal of an exploring tour beyond the Rocky Mountains . . . in the years 1835-'37, Ithaca, 1838; 1840; 1842; 1844; Auburn, 1846.

Phillips. Totem Tales, Chicago, several editions.

Pilling. Bibliography of the Chinookan Languages, including the Chinook Jargon, Washington, 1893. Bibliography of the Salishan Languages, Washington, 1893. Bibliography of the Wakashan Languages, Washington, 1894.

Prosch. Dictionary of the Chinook, Seattle, 1888.

Reade. Chinook versus. Greek, in Montreal Gazette, vol. 119, no. 239, p. 4, October 6, 1890.

Ross. Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River, London, 1849.

Schoolcraft. Indian Tribes of the United States, vol. 5, pp. 548-551, Philadelphia, 1851-1857; Philadelphia, 1884, 2 vols.

Scouler. Observations on the Indigenous tribes of the N. W. coast of America, in Royal Geog. Soc. of London, Jour. vol 11, pp. 215-251, London, 1841. On the Indian Tribes inhabiting the Northwest Coast of America, in Edinburgh New Philosophical Jour., vol. 41, pp. 168-192, Edinburgh, 1846. Reprinted in the Ethnological Soc. of London Jour., vol. 1, pp. 228-252, Edinburgh, n. d.

Sproat. Scenes and Studies of Savage Life, London, 1868.

Stuart. Montana as it is, New York, 1865.

Swan. The Northwest Coast; or, Three Years' Residence in Washington Territory, New York, 1857; London, 1857.

Tate. Chinook, as spoken by the Indians of Washington Territory, British Columbia and Alaska, Victoria, 1889.

Tylor. Primitive Culture, London, 1871; Boston, 1874; New York, 1874; 1877.

Western Volapuk. A review of Hale, in the Critic, vol. 14, pp. 201-202, N. Y., 1890.

Wilson. Prehistoric Man, vol. 2, pp. 429-432, London, 1862; London, 1865, pp. 586-588; London, 1876, vol. 2, pp. 334-338.

Winthrop. The Canoe and the Saddle, adventures among the northwestern rivers and forests; and Isthmania, Boston, 1863 (various editions).

NOTES FROM GIBBS' DICTIONARY.

"Parker's Journal," pp. 336-388, "Vocabulary of the Chenook Language, as spoken about Fort Vancouver.

Hale's Ethnography and Philology of the United States Exploring Expedition, pp. 636-650. A vocabulary of the "Jargon or Trade Language of Oregon," with an essay thereon, and phrases. A partial reprint of the above, in Transactions of the American Ethnological Society, 2 vols., N. Y., 1845-1848, in vol. 2, pp. 62-70. —under title of "Hale's Indians of North West America."

Bolduc's "Mission de la Columbie." The Lord's Prayer in Jargon, "et quelques mots Tchinoucs et Sneomus." The Snohomish is a tribe of Puget Sound. The Chinook words are merely Jargon.

Palmer's Journal, pp. 147-152. "Words

used in the Chinook Jargon."

Ross. Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River. Ross gives a "Chinook Vocabulary," pp. 342-348, and words of the "mixed dialect," p. 349. His Chinook is, however, also impure.

Lee and Frost. "A short vocabulary of the Clatsop dialect." This is likewise Jargon.

Schoolcraft. History, &c., of the Indian Tribes of the U. S. Lieut. G. F. Emmons gives a brief "Klatsop Vocabulary," in Part 3, pp. 223-224, which is of the same character. Note 1, to article, "Philosophy of Utterance," Part 5, pp. 548-551, a "vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon."

Lionnet. Vocabulary. Printed by the Smithsonian Institution, for private distribution.

Swan. N. W. Coast, pp. 412-422. "A vocabulary of the Chehalis and Chenook or Jargon Languages, with the derivation of the words used in the latter."

Winthrop. The Canoe and the Saddle, pp. 299-302. "A partial vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon."

Dunn. History of the Oregon Territory. "A few specimens of the language of the Millbank and Chinook tribes." Chinook tribe: 50 words and phrases, including digits. These words, as usual, are in great part "Jargon," and belong to the Nootkan, not to the Chinook."

NOTES FROM EELLS' MANUSCRIPT DICTIONARY.

Parker "gives 103 words and phrases."

St. Onge "gives 787 Chinook words and phrases with no English-Chinook part."

Lee and Frost. "In the appendix are 50 words which the authors say are in the Clatsop dialect, but which Gibbs says are in the Jargon. I think some are Clatsop, but some are undoubtedly Jargon."

Dunn. "Thirty Chinook Jargon words and expressions."

Swan. "In the appendix is quite a full vocabulary,—327 words. Judge Swan lived on Shoalwater Bay, Wash., near the Chehalis and Chinook Indians, and he gives quite a number of words which are given by no other writer, which he says are of Chehalis origin. Gibbs rejects many of these, because he thinks that Swan imperceptibly used them as Chinook Jargon, but that they did not properly belong to the language, but to the Chehalis. I have inserted them as being a part of the Jargon of that region at that time, as certainly many English words now in use on Puget Sound are a part of the Jargon of this time and place. The environment always affects the language."

Gibbs. "This was by far the best dictionary at that time and will ever remain a standard authority on the language of that time. In the Chinook-English Part are 490 words, and in the English-Chinook, 792."

Winthrop. "Two hundred and sixty-one Chinook words. There is no English-Chinook part.

Hibben. "The author's name is not given, but it is believed to be Lionnet. It gives very nearly the same words as Gibbs in both parts."

Good. "It has no Chinook-English part. In the English-Chinook he gives 825 words."

Durieu. "431 Chinook Jargon words. No English-Chinook part."

Tate. "It follows Gibbs very closely."

Hale. "473 Chinook Jargon words; 634 in the English-Chinook part."

Gill. "This with its predecessors has been the standard for Oregon for over thirty years. It was first published by S. J. McCormick, and its latest reviser is Rev. W. C. Chatten. In the Chinook-English part are 560 words, and in the English-Chinook, 1378."

Coomes. [L. & H.] "It follows Gill very closely in its Chinook-English part and has no English Chinook part."

Boas. "Gives a short vocabulary of 75 words in the Journal of American Folk Lore, pp. 225-226, obtained at Victoria, B. C., and 24 words, obtained at Shoalwater Bay, Wash.—in Science, March 4, 1892, p. 129. A few words are also given by authority of Dr. W. C. McKay, late of Pendleton, Oregon."

"A comparison of these dictionaries shows **Gibbs** to be the most scientific and thorough in all things except the spelling. **Hibben** and **Tate** agree with it very closely. **Hale** is a little more independent, but gives the best grammar and literature of all. **Gill's** is the fullest, and is still more independent. Lowman and Hanford's (Coomes) is almost exactly like the Chinook-English part of Gill's.

St. Onge's is entirely independent of all the others, and the most scientific in the spelling; Durieu's is meagre, but more nearly like St. Onge's than any other in regard to spelling. Good's is the most modern, omitting many obsolete words, and introducing many new ones, but his spelling is at fault, as he often spells the same words in different ways, even three or four ways. The rest of the dictionaries are local and small, but valuable because gathered so early."

THE CHINOOK JARGON

AND HOW TO USE IT.

A LEXICON

A

Ahn'-kut-tie, or **Ah'n-kut-te,** adv. (C) **(Chinook,**-ankutti.) **Formerly; before now; long ago; anciently; ago.** (With the accent prolonged on the first syllable, a very long time ago; anciently. The longer the first syllable is held, the longer the time expressed.) **Example: Kyas ahnkuttie,**—a very long time ago. **Tenas ahnkuttie,**—a little while ago. **Kunjih laly ahnkuttie?**—how long ago? **Tahtlum sun ahnkuttie,**—ten days ago. **(Siah ahnkuttie,**—very ancient,—lit., far ago. A great deal is expressed by the mere stress of the voice; **kyas**—dwelling long on the last syllable—means exceedingly great; **kyak,** very quick; **kiyu,** a great many; **tenas,** very small, &c.) Delate ahnkuttie,—very long ago. "In Chinook the verb is absolutely inflexible, it never changes its form for mood, tense or anything else; these are always indicated by the agglutination of a word indicating the mood, tense, etc. The idea of tense is most simple and rudimentary, that is, past, present and future; **ahnkuttie, alta, alki.**"—Buchanan.

Note—"A Chinook word is elastic and expresses a broad and general idea rather than one altogether specific, hence the extreme elasticity of the Chinook jargon. Specific ideas must be expressed by qualifiers or modifiers added to the word, as will be readily seen in practice. Each word is a tool whose general uses and whose **specific uses** must be mastered before successful work can be done or satisfactory progress be made."—Buchanan. **Ex.: Anhkuttie mama,**—a grandmother. **Ahnkuttie papa,**—a grandfather; an ancestor; forefather; progenitor. **Ahnkuttie tillikums,**—ancestors; ancient people. **Ahnkuttie tillikums klaska wawa,**—traditions. **Ahnkuttie laly,**—long ago.

"Time: Present, Past and Future. In indicating time in the Chinook jargon the verb does not change its form at all; it is absolutely inflexible as far as change of the word form is concerned, and the idea of time is added by adding a word to indicate that—thus **alki** (by and by), after awhile, in the future) to indicate future time; ahncutty (in the past, some time ago, a long time ago, once upon a time) to indicate past time; and **alta** (now) to indicate present time where it is important to emphasize the fact that present time and only present time is indicated. Ordinarily if the time is omitted or not specified it is understood to be present time, naturally. Intensity of meaning or duration of time may also be indicated by prolongation of the sounding of a word, thus: **laly** (time)—la-a-a-aly (a long time). This is based upon an instinctive principle common to all tongues, just as we in English phonetically indicate prolongation of time or extension in space or intensity of feeling by means of the intonation. So we say 'a long time' and 'a lo-o-o-o-ng time."—Buchanan.

Note—"A **thorough** knowledge of a few dozen words will give one sufficient material with which, after actual practice, to carry on ordinary conversations. In practice the sentences are built up by agglutination or association of words, just as a child builds houses and various other wonderful structures from its blocks. In so doing there is always a

---

Note. The letters **(C).**, **(E).**, **(F).**, **(N).** and **(S).** refer to the derivation of words, and signify **Chinook, English, French, Nootka,** and **Salish.** Words marked **(J)** are considered to be the peculiar property of the Jargon, as having been formed either in imitation of sounds or by some casual invention. Words marked (Quaere u. d.) are of doubtful or undetermined origin. The cognates follow in parenthesis, as, **(C). (Chinook,**-ankutti). A pronouncing vocabulary immediately follows the list of useful words. A supplemental vocabulary of archaic or unusual words comes next. Then follows the English-Chinook part. (See Explanatory notes.)

very wide sphere for the exercise of ingenuity on the part of the speaker, and upon this, in a measure, depends the skill with which he may handle Chinook and convey his thoughts therein. The jargon is essentially a spoken and not a written tongue—**it is very much alive. Spelling.** There are no hard and fast rules for the spelling of words, and everyone in writing Chinook follows the dictates of his own judgment in the fabrication of phonetic equivalents, which are at best only approximations." —Buchanan.

"It may not at first be easy to comprehend how a language composed of so few words, thus inartificially combined, can be extensively used as the sole medium of communication among many thousand individuals. . . . But it is in the faculty of combining and compounding its simple vocables—a power which it doubtless derives, in some degree, from its connection with the Indian tongues—that the jargon has its capacity for expression almost indefinitely extended. Three or four hundred words may be learned without difficulty in a week or two, and a very short time will make the learner familiar with their ordinary use and construction. He will then have no difficulty in understanding the numerous compounds which, if they had been simple words, would have cost him much additional labour."—Hale.

Al'-ki, adv. **(C). (Chinook, alekh). In the future; by and by; after a while; soon; presently; directly; in a little while; hold on; not so fast.** "The sign of the future tense, shall or will. The days of the week, and the number of weeks, months and years are also used to designate the tenses."—**Eells. Ex.: Nika kumtuks,**—I understand. **Nika kumtuks alta,**—I understand now. **Nika kumtuks ahnkuttie,**—I understood; I understood some time ago.

Nika kumtuks alki,—I will understand; I will understand by and by; I will understand after a while. This indicates the manner of indicating tense, that is, indicating time. "— Buchanan." September 25, 1851. While looking around Low and Terry concluded to locate a townsite, and with that view made a joint location on Alki Point. The Terrys being New Yorkers, first named the place New York, but afterwards changed it to **Alki** which all old settlers know signifies "by and by," "before long".—A. A. Denny. **Tenas alki,**—in a little while. **Alki nika klatawa,**—I will go presently. **Iskum dolla, alki pay,**—to borrow.

Alki nesika klatawa kopa nika boat,—soon we will go in my boat.

"In general the tense of the verb is left to be inferred from the context. When it is absolutely necessary to distinguish time, certain adverbs are employed: as **chee, alta, alki, ahnkuttie, okoke-sun, tomolla, tahlkie, ikt tahlkie."** —Hale.

Al'-ta, or **Al'tah,** adv. **(C). (Chinook,** altakh). **Now, at the present time. Ex.: Alta yaka chako,**—now he comes. **Nika skookum alta,**—I am strong now, **wake alta,**—**not now.**

Ats, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-ats. **Yakima,**-atse). **A sister; a younger sister.** In the original, only when used by her brother. **Ex.: Elip ats,**—an older sister. **Ats yaka man,**—a brother-in-law. **Mama, or papa yaka ats,** an aunt. (see kahpho). "Sister is used on Puget Sound. **Sister yaka tenas klootchman,** —a niece."—Boas. (The word **Ats** is becoming obsolete.)

B

Boat, n. (English, idem). **A boat, as distinguished from a canoe; a skiff. Ex.: Kopa boat,**—aboard. **Klahanie kopa boat,**—overboard.

Book, n. (English,-idem). **A book; volume; pocketbook. Example: Saghalie Tyee yaka book,**—The Bible. (Literally,—God, his book). **Tenas book,**—a pamphlet. **Book yaka mamook kumtuks nesika kopa illahee,**—a geography. **Book yaka mamook kumtuks nesika kopa kwunnum,**—an arithmetic. **Book yaka mamook kumtuks nesika kopa lalang,**—a grammar. **Book yaka mamook kumtuks nesika kopa nesika,**—a physiology. **Book yaka mamook kumtuks nesika kopa stone,**—a geology.

Bos'-ton, n., adj. **An American; American.** A name derived from the hailing-place of the first trading ships to the Pacific. **Example: .Boston illahie,**—the United States. **Mika kumtuks Boston wawa?**—do you understand English? **Boston pllie,**—protestantism. **Sitkum-siwash-sitkum-Boston,**—a half-breed.

By-by, adv. **(E). By-and-by; after a while; sometime hence.** It means a longer time in the future than **alki,** but like that is used for shall or will as a sign of future time. With the accent on the first syllable, prolonged, it means a very long time hence.

C

Ca-nim, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Ekanim). **A canoe. .Ex.: Canim stick,**—the cedar or wood from which canoes are usually made. **Klatawa kopa canim,**—to embark.

Ca-po', n. **(E). (French,-**Capot). **A coat.**

Cha'-ko, chah'-ko, or chahco, v. **(N). Nootka, clayoquot,**—chako; **Tokwaht,—tchokwa). To come; to approach; to be or become.** "In this latter sense it forms the passive voice in connection with many other words. Often it is joined with adjectives and nouns, and forms other verbs. **Yaka chako pahtlum,** he is drunk; **nika chako keekwulee,**—I am degraded; **yaka chako stone,**—it is petrified. Perhaps more properly the word in this connection to become, than to be, at least it is often so, as in the latter example the meaning would also be,—to become stone; **chako rotten,**—is to become rotten. Occasionally too the passive voice is shown by placing the word **iskum** before the main word, as, **yaka iskum kow,**—he is arrested."—Eells. **Ex.: Nika chako kopa Poteland,**—I came from Portland. **Kloshe mika hyak chako,**—good you come quick. **Chuck chako,**—the tide is rising—(literally, is coming). **Chuck chako pe klatawa,**—the tides. **Halo chako,**—to linger. **Wake kunjih yaka chako halo,**—Indelible,—(literally,—never will it become gone). **Chako Boston,**—to become an American; often said of Indians who are becoming civilized like white people. **Chako delate,**—to become right, true, or good. **Chako delate till,**—to become exhausted. **Chako hyas tum tum,**—to become proud. **Chako huloima,**—to vary; to become different. **Chako kah nika nanitch,**—to appear. **Chako kloshe tumtum,**—to love; to reform; to become friendly; to get a good heart. **Chako kloshe,**—to get well; to become good. **Chako kunamokst,**—to congregate; assemble; convene; meet; unite; join. **Chako mimolouse,**—to die; to become rotten; to become decayed (as potatoes or vegetables). **Chako pahtlum,**—to become drunk. **Chako skookum,**—to become strong, especially after a sickness, to show complete recovery. **Chako solleks,**—to become angry; to quarrel. **Chako pelton,**—to become foolish; to be cheated. **Chako waum tumtum,**—to be earnest: to become excited. **Chako youtl tumtum,**—to become glad; to be glad. **Chako polaklie,**—to become dark; night is coming. **Chako oleman,**—to become old. **Chako halo,**—to be destroyed; to disappear; to vanish; to be all gone. **Chako elip hiyu,**—to exceed. **Chako kunamokst nika.**—come with me.

Chee, adv., adj. **(C). (Chinook.-**t'shi). **Lately; just now; new; fresh; original; recent. Example: Chee nika ko,**—I have just arrived. **Hyas chee,**—entirely new, very new. **Chee chako,**—a new comer; just arrived. **Delate chee,**—entirely new. **Klootchman yaka chee malieh,**—a bride.

Chik'-a-min, n., adj. **(N). (Tokwaht,-**tsikamen;**Nootka,**—sickaminny (Jewitt); **seekemaile,**—(Cook). **Iron; metal; metallic; steel; money; cash; mineral. Example: T'kope chikamin,** (white metal), silver. **Pil chikamin,** or **chikamin pil** (yellow metal),—gold or copper. **Chikamin lope,**—wire; a chain. **Nika hyas tikegh chikamin,**—I very much wish money. **Illahee kah chikamin mitlite,**—mines.

Chik'-chik, (Tsik'-tsik, or Tchik'-tchik), n. **(J).** By onoma. **A wagon; a cart; a wheel; any wheeled vehicle. Example: Tsiktsik wayhut,**—a wagon-road. **Nika chako kopa chikchik,**—I came in a wagon. **Piah chikchik,**—railroad cars. **Lolo kopa chikchik,**—to haul in a wagon.

Chinook—*(Chinook Indians). These Indians formerly lived near the mouth of the Columbia river, where the Chinook Jargon language was mainly developed in its formative period, and hence more words were adopted into it from that language than any other Indian language, and so its name was given to the language. Properly speaking the Chinook language means the old Chinook, and the Chinook Jargon the language described in this dictionary; but the old Chinook is about obsolete, and for the save of brevity, Chinook wawa means in common conversation the Chinook Jargon, while the proper language of the Chinook tribe is called the Old Chinook. The Chinook land and Chinook Indians have, however, reference to the tribe as it formerly existed. —Eells.

Chinook wind. The Chinook is always a strong, steady southerly wind, never from any other point of the compass, unless it be slightly southwesterly. It is distinctly peculiar to the Northwest Pacific coast and its source is far out in the nasty storm center of the Pacific ocean, emanating from the famed Japan current, which is the source of the remarkable humidity of the North Pacific coast.

Chinook canim,—the large canoe used on Puget Sound. **Chinook illahee,**—the land of the Chinook Indians. **Chinook tillikums,**—the Chinook Indians. **Chinook wawa.**—the Chinook language. **Example: Mika kumtux Chinook wawa?** Do you understand the Chinook language?

Chitsh, n. **(S). (Chehalis,-**tshitsh). **A grandmother.** (Gibbs, Gill, Hibben, St. Onge and Swan, give **chope** for grandfather; but Hale and Tate give the meaning as grandfather and **chope** as grandmother. Eells says "I never heard either word used on Puget Sound." Eells gives the following: **Ex.:** Grandmother,—**mama yaka mama;** grandmama; **nitz. Papa yaka papa,**—grandfather. **Tenas yaka tenas klootchman,**—granddaughter. **Tenas yaka tenas man,**—grandson. **Te-**

nas yaka tenas,—grandchild.

Chope, n. **(S). (Chihalis,**-tshup). **A grandfather.** (Hale says, a grandmother). See chitsh.

Chuck, n. **(N). (Nootka,**-Chauk (Cook); **Chahak,**—fresh water (Jewitt); **Chinook,**-Tltsuk (Shortess); **Clatsop,**-Tl'chukw). **Water; a river or stream. Example: Salt chuck,**—the sea; **skookum chuck,**—(powerful water),—a rapid; **solleks chuck,**—a rough sea; **chuck chahko or kalipi,**—the tide rises or falls; **saghali and keekwillie chuck,**—high and low tide. **Kah mitlite chuck?**—where is the water? **Muchamuck chuck,**—to drink water. **Olo kopa chuck,**—thirsty.

Cly, or kely, v. **(E). To cry, lament; mourning, weeping. Ex.: Cly tumtum,** —to cry in the heart; to feel sorry; to repent; to mourn; to be full of grief or emotion; "more deep in feeling than sick tumtum."—Eells.

Cole, adj. **(E). Cold; a year. Ex.: Hyas cole,**—very cold; freezing. **Cole illahee,**—winter. **Cole snass,**—hail; snow. **Cole chuck,**—ice; cold water. **Cole sick,** —ague; a cold. **Cole sick-waum sick,**—fever and ague. **Ikt cole,**—a year. **Taht-lum cole,**—ten years. **Ikt tukamonuk cole,**—a century. **Kah cole chako,**—north. **Kah delate cole mitlite,**—Arctic.

Coo'-ley, v. **(F). (French,** Courez, imp. of Courir). **To run; go about; play; walk; travel. Example: Cooley kiuatan,**—a race-horse; **yahka hyas kumtuks cooley,**—he can, i. e., knows how to run well. **Cultus cooley,**—to saunter; ramble; stroll. **Kyak cooley,**—to run; canter; go fast. **Kopet cooley,**—to halt; to stop. **Mamook cooley kopa huloima lalang,**—i. e.—to make go in another language; to interpret.

Co'-sho, n. **(F). (French,**-cochon). **A hog; pork; pig; swine; ham; bacon. Example: Siwash cosho,**—a seal; literally, —Indian pig. **Dly cosho,**—bacon; ham. **Kloochman cosho,**—a sow. **Tenas cosho,** —a pig. **Cosho glease,**—lard. **Cosho itl-willie,**—porkk.

Court, n. **(E). A court. Ex.: Haul kopa court,**—to try in court. **Hyas court,** —supreme court. **Mamook court,**—to hold court. **Tzum man kopa court,**—the clerk of the court. **Tyee kopa court,** —a judge. **Lolo kopa hyas court,**—to appeal. **Wawa kopa court,**—to testify; testimony.

Cul'-tus, or **Kul'tus,** adj. **(C.) (Chinook,**-Kaltas). **Worthless; good for nothing; without purpose; abject, barren; bad; common; careless; defective; dissolute; filthy; foul; futile; rude; immaterial; impertinent; impolite; no matter; shabby; slippery; unmeaning; untoward; useless; paltry; worn out.** "A few words," says Eells, "are very expressive, meaning so much, and expressing that meaning in so much better a way than our English words do that they have often been adopted into English in the region where the Chinook is used. Of these may be mentioned **cultus,**—good for nothing, with also twenty-three other meanings. **Kloshe,** with its forty-two meanings; **Kloshe nanitch,** with its eighteen meanings; **Tamahnous,** sorcery, yet referring as a noun, adjective and verb, to anything supernatural, or in the spirit world between **Satan** on the one hand and **God** on the other: **Tumtum,** mind, with its fifteen meanings; and **wawa,** talk, with its sixty-five meanings." **Example: Cultus man,**—a worthless fellow. **Cultus potlatch,**—a present or free gift; a benefaction. **Cultes heehee,**—a jest; merely laughing. **Cultus nannitsh,**—to look around. **Cultus mitlite,**—to sit idle; to do nothing. **Cultus klatawa,**—to stroll. **Cultus cena,**—a muskrat. **Ques.** What do you want? **Ans. Cultus,** i. e., nothing. **Cultus kopa mika,**—none of your business; nothing to you. **Cultus kopa nika,**—I do not care; nothing to me. **Cultus potlatch tumtum,**—to give advice; to advise; to counsel. **Cultus wawa,**—a joke; a jest; nonsense; rumor; tattle; report. **Delate cultus,**—no manner of use. **"Cultus,**— idle, aimless, worthless; also bad, in the sense of having no value, that is being useless."—Buchanan.

D

De-late', or **De-lett,** adj., adv. **(F). (French,**-droite). **Straight; direct; without equivocation; true; truly, exactly; correct; exact; genuine; just; plain; precise; really; thorough; sincerely; surely; sincere; sure; accurate; verily; undoubted; authentic; certain; definite; definitely; erect; very; correctly. Example: Klatawa delate,**—go straight **Delate wawa,**—tell the truth; a fact: promise; true talk. **Delate kwinnum cole ahnkuttie,**—just five years ago. **Delate nika sick tumtum,**—I am very sorry. **Okoke delate,**—it is right. **Wake delate,** —not exactly right; imperfect. **Wawa delate,**—to speak the truth; to speak correctly. **Delate hyas,**—stupendous; immense; enormous. **Delate hyas kloshe,** —magnificent; majestic; very,. very good. **Delate kloshe,**—perfect: pure, exquisite; very good. **Delate kumtuks,**— sure; to prove; to know certainly. **Delate pahtl,**—brimfull; chockfull. **Delate sick tum tum,**—grief; very sad. **Delate tenas sun,**—dawn; daybreak. **Delate yaka illahee,**—a native; native land. **Delate yaka kumtuks,**—an expert. **Delate nika wawa,**—I am speaking the truth.

Diaub, Deaub, Dahblo, or **Yaub,**—(the devil) see **Lejaub.**

D'ly, or De-ly, ad. **(E). Dry; arid;**

dryness. Example: Chahko dely,—to become dry. **Mamook dely,**—to dry. **Dly tupso,**—hay.

Doc'-tin, n. **(E). A doctor; a physician; surgeon.** Eells says, "It almost universally refers to a white man, unless some word is connected with it to qualify it." **Example: Nika tikegh doctin,**—I want the doctor. **Siwash doctin,**—an Indian doctor or conjurer. **Doctin kopa letah or teeth,**—a dentist. **Doctin kopa seahost,**—an oculist.

Dol'-la, or **Tahla,** n. **(E). A dollar; money; cash; funds. Example: Chikamin dolla,**—silver; **pil dolla,**—gold; **sitkum dolla,**—half a dollar. **Dolla seahost,** (silver eyes),—spectacles. **Klone dolla,**—three dollars. **Halo nika dolla,**—I have no money. **Ipsoot potlatch dolla kopa tyee,**—to bribe. **Hiyu dolla,**—rich. **Kilapie dolla,**—to refund. **Kunjih dolla,**—what price.

Dutchman, n. **(English,-idem).** (A German; a Dutchman; almost any European except a Frenchman or Englishman. —Eells.)

E

E'-lip, or **El'-ip,** adv. **(S). (Chehalis,-ilip). First; before; the superlative; beginning; prior; ahead; senior; elder; former; original.** "The **comparative** is usually formed by prefixing the word **elip** to the adjective, as **kloshe,** good; **elip kloshe,** better; **skookum,** strong; **elip skookum,** stronger; **hiyu,** many; **elip hiyu,** more; **tenas,** small; **elip tenas,** smaller. The **superlative** is properly formed by adding the words **kopa konoway,** 'than all' to the comparative, as **elip kloshe kopa konoway,** better than all, i. e., the best."—Eells. "There is no such thing in Chinook as comparison by inflection of a word as is the case in English (weak, weaker, weakest ,for example). This is done by means of the words **elip** or **kimtah** to indicate the comparative degree (the word itself always indicating, as in English, the positive degree). **Delayt** added to the comparative form converts it into the superlative from. **Klosh, elip klosh, delayt elip klosh. Klosh, kimtah klosh. Delayt kimtah klosh."**—Buchanan. "Comparison is expressed by a periphrasis. 'I am stronger than thou,' would be **wake mika skookum kahkwa nika;** lit., 'thou not strong as I.' The superlative is indicated by adverbs; as **hyas oleman okook canim,** that canoe is the oldest, lit., 'very old that canoe."—Hale. (A few other ways of spelling the word **elip; alip; ilip; ellip; ilep; ilips.) Ex.: Elip hyas,**—larger; greater; major. **Elip hyas kopa konoway,**—largest; greatest. **Elip hiyu,**—more; majority; excess. **Elip hiyu kopa konoway,**—most; maximum. **Elip keekwilee,**—lower. **Elip keekwilee kopa konoway,**—lowest. **Elip kloshe,**—better; superior; more excellent. **Elip kloshe kopa konoway,**—best; supreme. **Elip kloshe kopa okoke,**—better than that. **Elip sitkum sun,**—forenoon. **Elip tenas, kopa konoway,**—least; youngest. **Elip saghalie,**—higher; upper. **Elip saghalie kopa konoway,**—highest. **Elip mesachie,**—worse. **Elip mesachie kopa konoway,**—worst. **Elip siah,**—farther. **Elip siah kopa konoway,**—farthest. **Elip tikegh,**—to prefer; rather; choose. **Elip wawa,**—a preface; a prophecy. **Mika klatawa elip, nika kimta,**—you go first, I (will go) afterwards."—Eells. **Ex.: "Elip sitkum tintin,**—before half an hour. **Elip sitkum sun,**—before noon; forenoon. **Kimtah,**—after; behind. **Kimtah klosh,**—worse. **Kimtah skookum,**—less strong; not so strong. **Delayt kimtah klosh,**—worst. **Delayt kimtah skookum,**—least strong. **Elip tahkum tintin,**—before six o'clock. **Kimtah tahkum tintin,**—after six o'clock. **Tahkum tintin,**—six o'clock, six hours. **Wake siah tahkum tintin,**—almost six o'clock; not far away from six o'clock."—Buchanan.

En'-a-ti, eneti, eenati, or **inati,** adv., prep. **(C). (Chinook,**-inatai). **Across; beyond; opposite to; on the other side of. Ex.: Nika tikegh klatawa enati kopa chuck,**—I wish to go across the water. **Yaka mitlite enati kopa city,**—he lives opposite to the city.

G

Get-up, or **Ket-op, v. (E). To get up; rise; risen.**

Glease, n. **(E). Grease; fat or oil. Example: Hiyu glease,**—very fat; **tootoosh glease,**—butter; **glease piah,**—candle. See, also, **Lakles.**

H

Ha'h-lakl, v., adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-halakl). **Wide; open. Example: Mamook hahlakl la pote,**—open the door; **chahko hahlakl** (as of the woods), to open out; become less dense. **Mamook hahlakl,**—to open.

Hak'-at-shum, n. **(E). A handkerchief.**

Ha'-lo, adj. **(Quaere** u. d. not Chinook). **Not; none; absent; no; all gone; devoid; vacant; without. Example: Ques. Halo salmon mika?**—have you no fish? **Ans. Halo,**—none. **Ques. Kah mika papa?—**

where is your father? **Ans. Halo,**—he is out. **Halo wind,**—breathless; dead. **Halo glease,**—lean. **Halo iktahs,**—poor; destitute; no goods. **Halo mitlite,**—nothing remains; empty. **Halo seahost,**—(no eyes), blind. **Halo dolla,**—without money. **Yaka wind chako halo,**—to die: he is dead, (literally,—his wind is all gone). Eells says: "Generally a more sure way of speaking of death than to say **'Yaka mimoluse,"**—he is dead; because the latter sometimes means suspended animation; but the former never." **Halo chako,**—to linger; not to come. **Halo delate kumtuks,**—to be in doubt; to be obscure. **Halo huloima,**—ultimate; nothing different. **Halo hyas mahkook,**—cheap; not very dear. **Halo iktas,**—nothing. **Halo kah,**—nowhere. **Halo kumtuks,**—to misunderstand; not to know. **Halo nika kwass kopa yaka,** (literally,—I am not afraid of him,—he is reliable). **Halo nika tikegh,**—I don't want.

Note: (Halo) A negative. It means much the same as **wake.** Probably properly **wake** means no, and **halo** all gone, but on Puget Sound **halo** is used for no, the same as **wake** is in Oregon and other localities. Custom uses **halo** in some combinations and **wake** in others, and both in some. On Puget Sound, **wake kloshe** is proper. The indefinite pronouns are **kunamoxt,**—both; **halo,**—none; **konoway,**—all; **hiyu,**—much or many; **tenas,**—few or little; **huloima,**—other.

Haul, v. **(E). (English,**-idem). **To haul or pull; draw; bring; dig; pick; drag; subtract; tow; attract; extract.** Used with the active verb **mamook;** as. **mamook haul. Example: Mamook haul wapato,**—to dig potatoes. **Mamook haul tenas man kopa school,**—to bring the boy to school. **Skookum mamook haul,**—must. **Mamook haul yaka tumtum,**—to induce him.

Hee'-hee, or **he-he,** n., adj., v. **(J). (By onoma.,** hihi). **Laughter; amusement; to laugh; fun; a game; gay; giggle; glee; mirth; humor; humorous; levity; merry; to deride; ridicule; romp; sport.** Commonly when used as a verb it is preceded by **mamook** (which see below) but not always. **Ex.: Mamook heehee,**—to laugh; play; amuse; deride; mock; make fun; ridicule. **Kahta mika heehee?**—why do you laugh? **Cultus heehee,**—a joke; jest; laughter without much cause for it; an innocent game. **Kloshe heehee,**—a good game. **Heehee house,**—a house for amusement; a play house; a dance house. **Heehee lemah,**—to gamble. **Heehee tumtum,**—jolly. **Wake heehee,**—serious.

Help, v., n. **(English,**-idem). As a verb it is commonly preceded by **mamook,** but not always. **Help; aid; assistance; relief; to help; aid; assist; relieve. Ex.: Mamook help,**—to aid; assist; relieve; enable. **Potlatch help,**—console; help; accommodate; uphold.

Hias,—great. **See Hyas. Hiyu,**—much. See **Hyiu.**

Hoochooe,—see **Huyhuy.**

Hool-hool, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Kholkhol; **Klikatat,**-Kholkholl). **A mouse. (Hyas hoolhool** (big mouse), a rat.) (The word is obsolete now.)

House, n. **(E). A house; home; residence; building; cottage; den. Example: Mahkook house,**—a store; **Boston house,**—an American-built house, as distinguished from a lodge. **Mahkook house** (trading house), shop. **Muckamuck house,**—a restaurant; tavern; hotel. **Skookum house,**—a prison; jail; penitentiary. **Siwash house,**—a lodge; an Indian house. **Sail house kopa snass,**—an umbrella. **Papeh house,**—a post office. **Tyee kopa papeh house,**—a postmaster.

Hul-lel, v. **(C). (Chinook,**-idem). **To tremble; to shake.** Used with the verb **mamook,** as,—**Mamook hullel,** it becomes active.

Hul-o'-i-ma, n., adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-S'hulloyiba). **Other; another; different; difference; averse; diverse; eccentric; foreign; odd; separate; strange; queer; unusual. Example: Huloima tilikum,**—a different tribe or people. **Hyas huloima,**—very different; mystery. **Yaka lalang huloima kopa nesika lalang,**—his language is different from our language. **Klatawa kopa huloima illahee,**—to emigrate. **Kopa huloima,**—alibi. **Huloima tumtum,**—dissent; a different mind. **Huloima wawa,**—a different language; or forign language; to mispronounce.

Humm, n., v., adj. **(J).** An invented word. **Bad odor; a stink or smell; to stink; a bad smell; scent; stench; filthy; putrid; an odor. Ex.: Humm opoots,**—(stinking tail)—a skunk. **Yaka humm,**—it smells. bad. **Kloshe humm,**—a pleasant smell. **Hyas humm,**—dirty; a very bad smell. **Mamook humm,**—to scent; to smell.

Huy-huy, n., v. **(J). (Canadian French,**-Hui-hui). **A bargain or exchange; to barter or trade. Example: Huyhuy la sell,**—change the saddle. **Huyhuy tumtum,**—to change one's mind. (Mr. Anderson says this is a cant word of the Canadians, signifying a hasty exchange.) Its origin has been suggested in **oui oui,** yes yes. **Example: Nika tikegh huyhuy kiuitan,**—I wish to trade horses. **Mamook huyhuy,**—to change; to trade. (Imp., change.) **(Huyhuy** is also spelled,—**hoehoe, hoeyhoey, hoochoo, hoochooe, huihui, oihoi, huehu.)**

Hy-ak', adv., also used as imperative. **(C). (Chinook,**-Ai-ak). **Swift; fast; quickly; hurry; make haste; hasten; prompt; sudden; suddenly; speed; quick; quickly. Ex.: Hyak yaka chako,**—he

came quickly. **Hyak chako,**—imp. come quick. **Halo or Wake hyak,**—slow; moderate; slowly. (Other ways of spelling **Hyak,—aiak; hiack; hyack; hyuc; iake; iyak.)**

Hy-as', adj., adv. **(N).** (Probably corrupted from the following,—**Hyiu.)** **Large; great; very; the general term for size; wide; big; arduous; vast; celebrated. Example: Hyas tyee,**—a great chief. **Hyas mahcook,**—a great price; dear. **Hyas kloshe,**—very good. **Okoke house yaka hyas,**—that house is large. **Nika hyas tikegh klatawa,**—I very much wish to go. **Hyas ahnkuttie,**—ancient; anciently; a very long time ago; longer, if a long, strong accent is placed on the last syllable of hyas, and first of ahnkuttie. **Hyas kloshe time,**—a very good time; a festival. **Kunsih hyas,**—how large? what size? **Hyas tenas,**—very small; very short. **Hyas Sunday,**—Christmas; Fourth of July; **Thanksgiving.** (Other spellings: **Aias; aias; haias; hias; hiass.)**

Hy-iu', or **Hi-yu,** adj. **(N). (Nootka,-**iyahish)—by Jewett. **(Tokwaht,-**aiya). Jewett also gives **hyo** as the Nootka word for ten. **Much; many; plenty; enough; abundance; plentiful; ample; a pile;** the sign of the plural; term of quantity or multitude. **Example: Hyiu tilikum,**—a crowd; many people. **Hyiu muckamuck,**—plenty to eat. **Tenas hyiu,** —several; some. **Wake hyiu,**—not many or not much; a few; seldom. **Kopet hyiu,**—enough. **Hiyu times,**—frequently. **Hiyu wawa,**—clamor; acclamation; excitement; to argue; talkative. **Hiyu tillikums kopa house,**—an audience. (Other spellings: **Hieu, haiu, hyoo, hyu, hyue, hyyu, hui** (Winthrop, —probably misprint for **hiu**), **aio, aiu,** etc.)

I

Ik-poo'-ie, v. **(C). (Chinook,-**Ikhpui). **To shut; close; stop; cork; closed shut. Ex.: Ikpooie la pote,**—shut the door. **Mamook ikpooie,**—to surround; to shut; **Ikpooie kwolan,**—deaf; a closed ear.

Ikt, or **Icht,** adj. **(C). (Chinook,-**Ikht). **One; once; a unit.** Used also as the indefinite article, a or an. **Ex.: Ikt man,**—a man. **Ikt-ikt man,**—some one or other: here and there one. **Ikt cole,**—a year. **Ikt nika klatawa kopa yahka house.**—I have been once to his house. **Ikt kwahta,**—a quarter. **Ikt tahlkie,**—day before yesterday. **Ikt tukamonuk,**—one hundred. **Ikt time ikt moon,**—monthly. **Ikt time kopa klone moon,**—quarterly. **Kopet ikt,**—private; alone; singly; solitary; only one.

Ik'-tah, or **Ikta, pron. (C). (Chinook,-**Ikta). (Hale says, "same as **kahta,** what; why.) **What.** "The interrogative pronouns are **klaska,**—who? **Kahta** or **Iktah,—what?** and **Kunsih,**—how many or how much? The latter is also used for **when?**—i. e., how much time, how many days?"—Hale. **Example: Iktah okook?**—What is that? **Iktah mika tikegh?**—What do you want? **Iktah?**—Well, what now? **Iktah mamook?**—What's the matter? **Iktah mika mamook?**—What are you doing?

Ik'-tas, or **Iktahs,** n. (from preceding). **Things; garments; dress; a thing; goods; merchandise; clothing; utensils; baggage; attire; fabric; occasionally** the singular **Iktah** is used, though not often. The use of the same word for **what** and for **things,** has been noticed in some other languages of this coast. "A very expressive word and often adopted into English where the Chinook is used."—Eells. **Ex.: Kah mika iktas,**—where are your things? **Halo ikta mitlite,**—there is nothing here. "Do not confuse **iktah,** meaning 'what,' with **iktahs,** meaning 'goods, chattels, possessions, merchandise,' etc."—Buchanan. **Nika hiyu iktas,** —I have plenty of goods.

Il'-la-hee, Illihie, or **Illahe,** n. **(C). (Chinook,-**ilahekh). **Land; country; earth; soil; dirt; region; district; farm; field; clay; shore; ranch. Example: Okoke illahee yaka hyas kloshe,**—this land is very good. **Boston illahee,**—the United States. **Delate yaka illahee,**—native land. **King George illahee,**—England. **Pasaiooks illahee,**—France. **Konoway akoke illahee,**—the world. **Konoway illahee konowah kah,**—the universe. **Dutchman yaka illahee,**—Germany; nearly any part of Europe except France and England. **Saghalie Tyee yaka illahee,**—Heaven. **Siwash illahee,**—an Indian reservation. **Illahee wake siah kopa chuck,**—the coast. **Kah mika illahee?**—where is your land? Where do you live? **Saghalie illahee,**—Heaven. **Keekwulee illahee,**—Hell.

In'-a-poo, or **Ee'-na-poo,** n. **(C). (Chinook,-**inapu). A louse. **(Sopen inapoo,** —jump-louse; a flea.)

Inati,—see **Enati.**

Ip'-soot, or **Ip-sut,** v. **(C.) (Chinook,-**Alhupso). **To hide one's self, or anything; to keep secret; to conceal; hide; hid; sly; concealed. Example: Ipsoot klatawa,**—to steal off; slip away. **Ipsoot wawa,**—to whisper.

Is'-ick, n. **(C). Chinook,-**Isik.) **A paddle; an oar (occasionally). Example: Mamook isick,**—to paddle. **Isick stick,**—the ash, or alder, maple, or the elm; wood from which paddles are made.

Is'-kum, v. **(C). Chinook,-**idem.) **To take hold of; hold; get; receive; accept; secure; catch; recover; obtain; seize. Example: Iskum okook lope,**—hold on

to that rope. **Mika na iskum?**—did you get it? **Iskum piah stick,**—get some firewood. **Iskum klootchman,**—to get married. **Iskum kumtuks,**—to learn. **Iskum kopa tumtum,**—to believe. **Potlatch nika,**—give me. **Iskum,**—take it. **Kah mika iskum?**—where did you get it? **Nika iskum kopa stick,**—I got it in the woods.

It'-lo-kum, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-idem). **(Lower Chehalis,**-ihtlkum; **Chehalis,**-Setlokum). **The game of "hand,"—a common amusement; a mode of gambling. Mamook itlokum,**—to gamble.

Itl'-wil-lie, Itlwillie, or **Itlwille,** n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Etlwili). **Meat; flesh; muscle (of a person or animal). Example: Konaway nika itlwillie sick,**—all my flesh is sore. **Lemooto yaka itlwillie,**—mutton. **Moosmoos yaka itlwillie,**—beef. **Mowitch yaka itlwillie,**—venison. **Tenas moosmoos yaka itlwillie,**—veal. .**(Beesahts** (Indian); **Bih-atts,**—flesh)—Buchanan.

Its'-woot, Itch-wood, or **Itshoot,** n. **(C). (Chinook,**-eitshhut). **A bear; a black bear. Example: Itswoot paqeesie,**—thick, dark cloth or blankets.

K

Kah, adv. (C). (Chinook,-kakh). **Where; whence; whither. Example: Kah mika klatawa?**—where are you going? **Halo kah,**—nowhere. **Konoway kah,**—everywhere. **Kah cole chako,**—North. **Kah sun chako,**—East. **Kah sun klatawa,**—West. **Kah sun mitlite kopa sitkum sun,**—South. **Kah yaka sick?**—where is he sick? what is the matter? **Kah mika mitlite?**—where do you live? **Kah mika illahee?**—where do you live? where is your land? **Kah mika chako,**—whence come you?

Kah'-kwa, adj. **(N). (Nootka, Tok waht,**-achko.) **Like; similar to; equal with; as; so; thus; alike; because; hence; inasmuch; such. Example: Kahkwa nika tumtum,**—so I think (literally, such (is) my heart). **Kahkwa tyee,**—aristocratic. **Kahkwa hyas nika,**—as large as I. **Halo kahkwa,**—not like that; unlike. **Kahkwa spose,**—as if. **Kloshe kahkwa,**—that is right; (amen, good so); that is good; that will do. **Delate kahkwa,**—exactly the same. **Kopet kahkwa,**—that is all. **Yaka kahkwa,**—alike. **Eells says: "(Kahkwa** is often used with other words, especially nouns, thus changing them into adverbs, and occasionally adjectives, as in the following phrases: **Kahkwa chikamin,**—metallic. **Kahkwa cole illahee,**—wintry. **Kahkwa chuck,**—fluid; liquid. **Kahkwa tillikum,**—friendly.)"

Kahp'-ho n. **(C). (Chinook,**-idem.) **An elder brother, sister, or cousin.**

Kah'-ta, adv. **(C). Chinook,**-Kata). **How; why. Example: Kahta mika mamook okook?**—why do you do that? **Kahta mika chahko?**—how did you come? **Kahta mika?**—what is the matter with you? how are you? **Pe kahta?**—and why so? what for? **Kahta kopa yaka?**—how is he?

Ka-li'-tan, n. **(C). Chinook,**-Tklaitan). **an arrow; shot; a bullet. Example: Kalitan le sac,**—a quiver; a shot-pouch. "An arrow, originally, but when guns were introduced the meaning changed to shot, and bullet, and sometimes lead."—Eells.

Ka-lak'-a-la, Kul-lak'-a-la, Kul'-la-kul'-la, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-kalakala). **A bird; fowl; insect; wing.** (The accent sometimes being on the second, and sometimes on the first and third syllables.—Eells. **Note.**—"The different ways in which some words are spelled is a curiosity, and simply show what educated men will do in this line when they have no standard authority. Very seldom is any word, even the simplest and easy one, spelled in the same way, if it is found in several dictionaries, while some of them are spelled in very many different ways."—Eells. **Other ways of spelling kalakala: Culacula; kallakala; kalahkalah; kilakila; kulakula; kullukala; cullaculla; cullerculler; cullacullah; kullakullie; kullukullie; kulakulla,** etc. An examination of many dictionaries will show among other words,—**klonas,** spelled in ten different ways; **ahnkuttie** and **keewulee,** each in twelve; **klootchman** and **kliminawhit,** each in fifteen; **klatawa, seahost,** and **mimoluse,** each in sixteen; **tahtlum, kalakala,** and **kilapi,** each in eighteen; and **kunjih** in nineteen different ways; **lejaub** is in twelve ways, and **ooakut** in fourteen, but they show a wide variety of sound, **lejaub** being also **dahblo, diaub, derb, leiom,** and **yaub;** and **ooakut** being **hooihut, wayhut, wehkut,** and **oyhut.** Even words which are derived from the English generally have different spellings as soon as the standard English authority is left, so that **glease** from grease becomes **gleese, gleece, glis,** and **klis; bed** is also spelled **pet; moon** is also **mun; nose** is also **nos; stone** is also **ston; stocking** is also **stocken, staken,** and **stoken; sun** is also **son; Sunday** is also **sante; tea** is also **ti; pehpah** (paper) is also **papeh, paper, paypa, papah,** and **pepa,** and **peppah;** and **warm** also is spelled **waum, wam, wahm,** and **wawm. Shot, skin, man,** and a few others have for almost a wonder found no other way of being spelled. There are three reasons for this difference which may be made when the same sound of the letters is preserved, thus

wam may be **waum** or **wawm** and still preserve the same sound of **a**. Again, when any writer adopts a regular schedule of sounds for each vowel, he will surely differ in spelling from those who attempt to follow as near as possible the English mode of spelling. Boas, St. Onge, and to a considerable degree Durien have done this, hence **tea** becomes **ti; poolie, puli,** and so on. Still farther different modes of pronunciation in different localities, and sometimes in the same locality, are the cause of different ways of spelling. This is especially seen in the words already referred to, **ooakut,** and **lejaub;** so **kloshe** becomes **tlush** or **tloos,** and also a large number beginning with **kl** begin with **tl** in another place; **tahlkie** becomes **tahnlkie,** and so on. Sometimes indeed it is very difficult to discover the true sound, as for instance, whether the first syllable of **kalakala** should be spelled with an **a** or **u,** or the last one of **tukamonuk** with an **a** or **u,** and so on. The mode of pronunciation, and hence the mode of spelling, has undoubtedly changed somewhat since Parker in 1835-6 wrote the first vocabulary. Hence in comparing the ways of spelling the reader ought to remember the place where, the date when, and the system of pronunciation, especially of vowel sounds adopted by each writer."—**Eells.**

"As will be seen, the orthography of the Jargon is unsettled and capricious. Most writers spell Indian and French words 'by the ear,' but use the ordinary English spelling for the English words comprised in the language, without regard to uniformity....Some writers, however, retain in the Jargon the 'digraph' **gh,** to express, in some words of Chinook origin, the sound of the German guttural **ch** in **Buch.**"—Hale. "As the Jargon is to be spoken by Englishmen and Frenchmen, and by Indians of at least a dozen tribes, so as to be alike easy and intelligible to all, it must admit no sound which cannot be readily pronounced by all. The numerous harsh Indian gutturals either disappear entirely, or are softened to **h** and **k,** (see note above). On the other hand, the **d, f, g, r, v, z,** of the English and French become in the mouth of a Chinook, **t, p, k, l, w,** and **s.** The English **j,** (dzh), is changed to **ch,** (tsh). The French nasal **n,** is dropped, or is retained without its nasal sound. In writing the Indian words, the gutturals are expressed by **gh** (or kh) and **q,** and the vowels have their Italian sound."—Hale.

Kam'-ass, or **La'-kam-ass,** n. **(N). The Scilla Esculenta,**—a bulbous root used for food by the Indians, sometimes called Siwash onion. (Jewitt gives **"Chamass"** as the Nootka for fruit, also for sweet, or pleasant to the taste.) **(Lacamass** is the name of a place in Clarke County, Wash.) (A few other ways of spelling **kamass: .Camas, kamas, lakamas, lakammas, camash, kamaas, lackamas.** "Cammassa esculenta, or la cammass, (as the French call it)."—Swan.

Ka'm-ooks, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Klkabokes). **A dog. Kahkwa kamooks,**—like a dog; beastly.

Kap-swal-la, or **Kap-su-al-la,** v. n. **(Quaere u. d.) To steal; rob; a theft. Example: Kapswalla klatawa,**—to steal away. **Kapswalla mamook,**—to do secretly. **Wake kloshe mika kapswalla,**—(not good you steal) Thou shalt not steal. **Halo kumtuks kapswalla,** or wake kapswalla,—to be honest. **"Kapshwala,** before **wawa** means to speak ill; with **tlatoa** (klatawa) it means to run away; with **musom,** to commit adultery."—St. Onge.

Ka't-suk, or **Ko't-suk,** n. **(C). (Chinook,**-idem). **The middle or centre of anything.**

Kau'-py, n. **(E). Coffee.**

Kee'-kwu-lee, or **Kee'-kwil-lie,** prep. **(C). (Chinook,**-Kik'hwili). **Low; below; under; beneath; down; inward. Example: Mamook keekwillie,**—to lower. **Mitlite keekwillie,**—to set down; put under. (Not used in the sense of "down stream.") **Elip keekwulee,**—lower. **Elip keekwulee kopa konoway,**—lowest. **Klatawa keekwulee kopa chuck,**—to dive. **Mahsh keekwulee kopa illahee,**—to bury.

Kil'-a-pi, or **Kel'-a-pi,** or **Ka-la-pi,** v. **(C). (Chinook,**-Kelapai). **To turn; return; overturn; upset; reverse; retreat; capsize. Example: Kilapi canim,**—to upset a canoe. **Kyak kilapi,**—come back quickly. **Kilapi kopa house,**—go back to the house. **Mika kilapi alta,**—have you returned now? **Mamook kilapi,**—to bring, send, or carry back. **Kilapi dolla,**—to pay; repay. **Kilapi tumtum,**—to change one's mind. (A few ways of spelling **kilapi: Kelapie; keelapi; keelapie; keelapy; kilapie; kilapai; killapie; kilapy; kilipie; killipie; kyelapai; kilaps; klips;** etc.)

Kim'-ta, or **Kim-tah,** prep. **(C). (Chinook,**-Kimta). **Behind; after; afterwards; last; since; back; rear; subsequent; younger. Example: Klatawa kimtah,**—go behind; to follow. **Delate kimta,**—last. **Nika elip, pe yakka kimtah,**—I first, and he afterwards. **Okook kimtah,**—the one behind. **Kimta ow,**—a younger brother. **Kimtah nika nannitsh mika,**—since I saw you. **Kimtah sitkum sun,**—afternoon. **Kimta kloshe,**—worse.

King Chautsh, or **King George, King Gawge,** adj. **(E). (English,**-King George). **English. King chautshman,**—an Englishman.

Kish-kish, v. **(C). (Chinook,**-idem). **To drive,** as **cattle or horses. Ex.: Mamook kishkish,**—to drive, or impel, but often used as imperitive,—as, **Yaka kishkish**

nika,—he drove me away. **Mamook kish-kish okoke moosmoos,**—drive away that ox.

Kiu'-a-tan, or **Kuitan,** n. **(C). (Chinook,** -ikiuatan). **A horse. Ex.: Klatawa kopa kuitan,**—to ride. **Yaka hyas kloshe kuitan?**—Is that a very good horse? **Cooley kuitan,**—a race horse. **Stone kuitan,**—a stallion.

Klah, adj., v. **(C). (Chinook,** -Klakh). **Free or clear from; in sight; to escape. Example: Chee yakka klah,**—now he is in sight. **Klatawa klah,**—to escape, as a prisoner. **Chahko klah** (of seed),—to come up; (of the woods),—to open out; (of the weather),—to clear up. **Mamook klah,—to uncover.** (Mr. Anderson gives as the original meaning,—to open out or appear.)

Kla'-ha-nie, or **Klah-hanie,** or **Klaghanie,** adv. **(C). (Chinook,**-Klakhani). **Out of doors; out; without; outside; exterior. Example: Mamook klahanie okook,**—put that out. **Chako klahanie,**—to emerge; get out; to be delivered. **Klatawa klahanie,**—to go out. **Mahsh klahanie,**—to throw out; deliver; eject. **Klahanie kopa house,**—out doors.

Kla-ho'w-ya, adv. **(C). The ordinary salutation at meeting or parting.** How do you do? good evening; good day; good morning; good-bye; as, **Klahowya sikhs,**—good day, friend. **Kahta mika,**—how are you? **Kah mika house?**—where is your house? **Kah mika chako?**—whence come you? **Kah mika klatawa?**—where are going? **Mika na kumtuks alki snass?**—do you think it will rain? **Halo,**—no. **Nawitka,**—yes. **Klahowya,**—good-bye. **Mahsie,**—thanks.

Kla-ho'w-yum, adj., n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Klahauia). **Poor; miserable; wretched; compannion; distress. Example: Hyas klahowyum nika,**—I am very poor. **Mamook klahowyum,**—to take pity on; give alms; be generous. Also to impoverish; make poor, (the sense in which it is used depends on the connection and circumstances). "The salutation above given probably originated in some whining reply to the first whites, and a distinction has since arisen between the two modes of spelling, which is, however, purely arbitrary."—Gibbs. Eells says: "Gibbs, Gill, Hibben, Tate, and Swan give **Klahowoya** as the word for salutation, and **Klahowyum** for poor, but I have never been able to see any difference. In the Willamette Valley in 1850 and afterwards, we always used **Klahowyum** for both, and I never heard **Klahowya.** On Puget Sound for about twenty years we have used **Klahowya** for both; and I have seldom heard **Klahowyum."** (A few other ways of spelling **Klahowya** and **Klahowyum: Clahoyma; klahaiyam; klahaiiam; klahowyah; klahowyou; klahya; klahyam; klahyeam; klahyeyah; thlacoca; tlaquaya; klahum; klahiyon,**—and so on in many other ways.)

Klah-wa, adv. **(C). (Chinook,**-klawakh). **Slow; slowly; tardy. Ex.: Klatwa klahwa,**—go slowly. **Yaka chako klahwa,**—he comes slowly.

Klak, adv. **(C). (Chinook,**-klakw). **Off; out; away; (to take) off.**

Klak'-sta, or **Kluk'-sta,** pron. **(C). (Chinook,**-t'kluksta). **Who; whose; which; which one; any. Ex.: Klaksta yahwa?**—who is there? **Halo klaksta,**—no one; none; not any; nobody. **Klaksta mamook okoke,**—who made or did that? **Ikt man, klonas klaksta,**—somebody. **Konoway klaksta,**—everyone.

Klale, or **T'klale,** adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Tlehl). **Black, or dark blue, or green; brown; ignorant. Example: Okoke paseesie yaka klale,**—that blanket is black. **Klale nika tumtum,**—my mind is ignorant. **Sitkum-klale,**—brown. **Wake siah klale,**—purple. **Klale chuck kopa mamook tzum,**—ink.

Klap, v. **(C). (Chinook,**-Klap). **To find; arrive. Example: Mika na klap mika kiuatan?**—did you find your horse? **Nika klap Seattle kopa polaklie,**—I arrived at Seattle at night. **Klap tenas,**—to be with child. **Klap tumtum,**—to decide; to recollect; remember. **Klap wawa,**—to learn a language.

Klas'-ka, or **Klus'-ka,** pron. **(C). (Chinook,**-Kluska.) **Anything pertaining to the third person, plural number; they; thine; them; their; theirs. Example: Klaska klatawa kopa Clallam illahee,**—they went to the Clallam land. **Nika nanitsh klaska,**—I see them. **Okoke klaska iiahee,**—this is their land.

Klat'-a-wa, v. **(N). (Nootka,**-Klatturwah.) (Jewitt.) **(Nittinat,**-Klatoukh.) **To go; travel; attend; flow; migrate; start; tread; leave; begone; get out; depart. Example: Klatawa teahwit,**—to walk; go on foot. **Yaka klatawa kopa Tacoma,**—he went to Tacoma. **Klatawa kopa kiuatan,**—to ride. **Chee klatawa,**—to start. **Klatawa kopa boat,**—to sail; to go in a boat. **Mamook klatawa,**—to send. (A few of the numerous ways of spelling **Klatawa:** Clatawah; clattawah; claterwar; clatterwar; clattarwar; clatawar; clatua; clatuwa; klatawah; klatoa; klatwa; tlatoa; tlatowa; and others.)

Klim-in'-awhit, n., v. **(C). (Chinook,**-Kliminawhut.) **A lie; to lie; falsehood; untrue. Example: Hyas kumtuks kliminawhit,**—he is a great liar (literally, he knows well how to lie). **Yaka kwanesum kliminawhit,**—he always lies. (Also spelled: **Kliminacut; kliminwhit; kliminkwhit; kliminawit; klaminawit; klaminawhit; clementikote; tlemenawhit; tleminwhit; kliminwit;** and others.)

Klim'-min, adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Tklemin-tklemin.) **Soft; fine in substance; not hard; fine; little.** (The reduplica-

tion denotes the diminutive, but in Jargon it is generally used singly.) **Example: Klimmin sapolell,**—flour. **Chako klimmin,**—to melt; become soft. **Klimmin illahie,**—mud; marshy ground. **Wake klimmin, or halo klimmin,**—hard. **Mamook klimmin,**—to soften as by dressing a skin.

Klip, adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Kelipe **Chihalis,-Kluptutl; Nisqually,**-Klep.) **Deep; sunken; to sink. Example: Klip chuck,** —deep water. **Klip sun,**—sunset.

Klis'-kwiss, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Idem.) A mat, (made of the cattail rush.) **Example: Kliskwiss yaka kloshe kopa bed,**—the mat is good for a bed.

Klo-nas, adv. **(C). Chinook,**-idem.) (Expression of uncertainty or doubt.) **Perhaps; I don't know; may be so; who knows? it is doubtful; might; may.** Equivalent to the Spanish quien sabe. "The potential mode is indicated by the word, **klonas."**—Eells. **Example: Klonass nika klatawa,**—perhaps I shall go. **Kah mika kahpho?**—where is your brother? **Klonass,**—I don't know. **Mika tumtum hiyu snass okoke sun?**—do you think it will rain much today? **Klonas,** —I do not know. **Klonas yaka chako tomollo,**—perhaps he will come tomorrow. (Other ways of spelling **Klonas: Klonass; clonas; clunas; kloneas; kloonas; tlonas; thlunass,** etc.)

Klone, adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Tklon.) **Three.** (Other spellings: None; clone; cloak; kloon; thlune; tlon, etc.)

Kloshe, or **Klosh,** adj., adv. **(N). (Nootka, Tokwaht,**-klohtl; **Makah,**-klotelo, or klotello; **Cloosh,**-(Meares); **Nisqually,**-klob.) A very expressive word; has 45 meanings.) **Good; well; well enough; affable; amiable; apt; auspicious; beautiful; beloved; beneficial; convenient; efficient; elegant; even; fair; fine; fortunate; fragrant; gay; graceful; hospitable; meek; intimate; kind; mild; modest; moral; neat; nice; pleasant; plain; please; practical; pretty; right; reliable; safe; respectable; secure; still; smooth; splendid; useful; upright; virtuous; untarnished. Ex.: Kloshe nannitsh,**—look out; take care; guard; defend; nurse; watch; provide. **Delate hyas kloshe,**—magnificent. **Elip kloshe,**—better; superior. **Hyas kloshe,**—very well; very good; grand; superb. **Elip kloshe kopa konoway,**—best; supreme. **Mamook kloshe,**—adorn; appease; arrange; behave; cure; fix; decorate; prepare; repair. **Mitlite kloshe tumtum,**—to congratulate; enjoy; be contented. **Wake kloshe,**—unkind; not good; unfavorable; wrong; nasty; naughty. **Wake kloshe kopa mahkook,** — unsalable. **Kloshe kopa mahkook,**—merchantable. **Kloshe kopa nika,**—I am satisfied. **Kloshe kopa cultus potlatch,**—generous; good about giving; liberal. **Kloshe kopet,**—be still. **Kloshe mitlite,**—hold on; remain. **Kloshe tumtum,**—love; delight; happy; favor; cordial; friendly. **Kloshe chako,**—all right; come on. **Kloshe kahkwa,**—well; enough; all right; amen. **Kloshe tumtum mika chako,**—an invitation; a welcome. (Other ways of spelling **Kloshe: Close; closche; clouch; klosche; klose; kloosh; tloos; tlosh; tlush;; cloosh,** and others.)

Kloshe-spose, adv. **(N. and B.). (Nootka,**-klohtl; **English,**-suppose.) **Shall or may I; let me; good if. Example: Kloshe-spose nika mamook pia okook?**—shall I cook that? (literally, (is it) good that I may cook that?) .**Kloshe-spose nika klatawa?**—shall I go?

Klootch-man, n. **(N). (Nootka and Tokwaht,**-Klutsma.) **A woman; madam; wife; mistress; a lady; a female of any animal. Example: Kah mika klootchman?**—where is your wife? .**Tenas klootchman,**—a girl; virgin; maiden; daughter; lass; used generally with reference to all girls and women who are not married, and sometimes with reference to young married women. **Klootchman kiuatan,**—a mare. **Tans yaka tenas klootchman,**—a granddaughter. **Klootchman yaka ats,**—a sister-in-law. **Klootchman yaka mama,**—a mother-in-law. **Klootchman yaka ow,**—a brother-in-law. **Klootchman yaka papa,**—a father-in-law. (A few other ways in which the word is spelled: **Cloocheman; cloochemin; clootchman; cloachman; clotsheman; kloochman; kleutchman; tlatcheman; tluchmen; klouchman,** etc.)

Ko, v. **(C). (Chinook,**-idem.) **To reach; arrive at. Example: Chee klaska ko,**—they have just come. **Kansih nesika ko kopa Nisqually?**—when shall we reach Nisqually? **Tahlkie sun nika ko kopa Olympia,**—yesterday I arrived at Olympia.

Kok'-shut, v. **(N). (Nootka,**-Kakhshetl; **Kloakwat,**-Kwachitl.) (In the original dead.) **To break; broken; to beat; hit; bruise; burst; cleave; hurt; demolished; knock; rap; tear; torn; kick; slap; shatter; split; bruised; a break.** Eells says: "Often **mamook** is used with it to make it an active verb; and **chako,** a verb in the passive voice,—but not always. Thus,—**Nika kokshut yaka,** and **Nika mamook kokshut yaka,**—**I hit him,**—would both be proper. So, **Nika kokshut,** and **Chako kokshut,**—I am hurt, would also both be proper." **Example: Hyas kokshut,**—much broken. **Hyiu kokshut,**—all broken to pieces. **Chako kokshut,**—broken; split; bruised; passive of **kokshut. Mamook kokshut,**—to beat; bruise; see above **kokshut.**

Kon'-a-way, adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Kanawe.) **All; every; total; universal; aggregate; entire; the sum; the whole. Example: Klaska konaway klataws,**—they have all gone. **Konaway tilikum,**—everybody; mankind. **Konaway ikta,**—

everything. **Konaway kah,**—everywhere. **Konaway sun,**—every day.

Ko'-pa, adv., prep., conj. **(C). (Chinook,**-idem; formerly, **Kwapa,**-Hale.) The principal preposition in the language. **At; according to; around; about; concerning; to; into; with; towards; of; there; in that place; than; for; from; on; during; through; instead of.** Eells says: "There are nine words and three phrases which are used as prepositions. The principal words are **kopa saghalie,** over; **keekwulee,** under; and **kunamokst,** with; **kopa** is, however, used more than all the others, as it has a great variety of meanings, which can only be known by the connection, some of which are entirely opposite to each other, as, **from** and **to;** for example,—**yaka chako kopa saghalie,** means, he came from heaven; but,—**yaka klatawa kopa saghalie,** means he went to heaven. **Alta nika potlatch wawa kopa mesika kopa okoke papah,** means, now I will talk to you about this picture. **Yaka mitlite kopa chuck,**—he is on the water; **yaka mitlite kopa river,**—he is at the river; **yaka klatawa kopa stick,**—he has gone into the woods; **kopa ikt moon yaka mitlite yukwa,**—during one month he will stay here; **kopa yaka wawa John yaka mimoluse,**—according to his story John is dead. .**Saghalie kopa mountain,**—on top of the mountain; **Jesus yaka mimoluse kopa nesika,**—Christ died for or instead of us. The word is also used as an adverb and conjunction. **Kopa** is often prefixed to a noun to show that it is in the possessive case, as **okoke kiutan kopa John,**—this horse is John's,—(literally—this horse to john,—i. e., belongs to john.") **Ex.: Yaka kamooks mitlite kopa,**—his dogs are there. When thus used as an adverb, the accent is on the last syllable which is prolonged. **Nika kiutan elip kloshe kopa yaka kiutan,**—my horse is better than his horse. **Kopa nika house,**—at my house. **Lolo okoke kopa mika,**—take that home with you; equivalent to the French chez vous. **Cultus kopa nika,**—it is nothing to me. **Kah okoke lope?**—where is that rope? (motioning with the chin towards the place)—**Kopa. Kopa mika,**—your; yours. **Kopa mesika,**—your; yours. **Kopa nika,**—my; mine. **Kopa nesika,**—ours. **Kopa klaska,**—theirs. **Kopa yaka,**—his; her; hers; its. **Kopa bed,**—abed; in bed. **Kopa boat,** or ship,—aboard; on the boat or ship. **Kopa kiutan,**—horseback; on the horse. **Kopa konoway,**—common; for all. **Kopa huloima,**—alibi; elsewhere.

Ko-p'et, v., adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-idem.) **To stop; leave off; enough; only; alone; forbear; quit; simply; submit; abdicate; abrogate; cease; except. Ex.: Kopet wawa,**—stop talking. **Kopet hiyu,**—enough. **Kloshe kopet,**—be still. **Kopet ikt,**—lonely; alone; only one. **Kopet okoke,**—that's all. **Kopet kumtuks,**—to forget. **Kopet nika mitlite,**—I alone remain. **Wake siah kopet,**—nearly finished. **Mamook kopet,**—to finish; fulfill; quench; quell; stop; annul; complete; conclude; check. **Kopet tomolla,**—day after tomorrow. **Kopet cooley,**—**to halt.** Kopet **kopa school,**—to graduate. **Konoway klatawa kopet yaka,**—all went except him. **Halo kopet,** or **wake yaka kopet,**—incomplete; unfinished. **Wawa kloshe kopet,**—to forbid. **"Kopet,** before things which can be weighed or counted, must be accompanied by, **aiu** (hiyu). **Ex.: Kopet aiu mitlait (mitlite),**—there is enough."—St. Onge.

Kow, v. **(C). (Chinook,**-kaw-kaw.) **To tie; to fasten; to be fastened. Ex.: Kow mika kiuatan,**—tie your horse. **Mika mamook kow mika kiuatan?**—have you tied your horse? **Nawitka, yaka kow,**—yes he is tied. **Ikt kow,**—a bundle; a package; parcel; pack. **Marsh kow,**—untie; unfasten; release; unbind. **Mamook kow,**—to tie; hitch; arrest; shackle.

Kuitan—See **Kiuatan.**

Kull, adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-K'hul-k'hul). **Hard in substance; difficult; tough; solid. Example: Chahko kull,**—to become hard. **Halo kull,** or **wake kull,**—tender; soft; easy. **Mamook kull,**—to harden; to cause to become hard. **Kyas kull spose mamook,**—it is very hard to do so. **Kull stick,**—oak or any hard wood.

Kul-lagh'-an, or **Kullah,** n. **(S). (Chihalis,**-Kullakh; **Lummi,**-Kullukhan). **A fence; a corral, or inclosure; pen, a rail. Example: Kullagh stick,**—fence rails. (In the original, it meant the stockade with which Indian houses are often surrounded.) **Nika tikegh mamook ooahut kah mika kullaghan mitlite,**—I wish to make a road where your fence is.

Kultus, see **Cultus.**

Kum'-tuks, or **kum'-tux,** v. n. **(N). (Nootka,**-Kommetak; **Tokwaht,**-Kumituks; **Clayoquot,**-Kemitak). **To know; understand; be acquainted with; learn; perceive; ascertain; recognize; imagine; believe; to be wise; knowing; knowledge; wisdom; sense. Example: Nika kumtuks yaka,**—I know him. **Nika kumtuks okoke,**—I understand it. **Yaka mitlite hiyu kumtuks,**—he has much knowledge. **Delate kumtuks,**—to prove; to be sure; to be expert. **Halo delate kumtuks,**—to be in doubt; uncertain; obscurity. **Halo kumtuks,**—to misunderstand; not to know; unacquainted; unawares; unintelligible. **Halo kumtuks kopa okoke mamook,**—incompetent. **Iskum kumtuks,**—to learn; to get knowledge. **Kopet kumtuks,**—to forget. **(Mamook kumtuks,**—see **mamook.) Tikegh kumtuks,**—to enquire; wish to know. **Kumtuks hiyu lalang,**—a linguist. **Kumtuks kopa siwash, or tillikums,**—ethnology. **Kumtuks mamook,**—skill; competent; prac-

tical. **Kumtuks papeh,**—to read. **Kumtuks wawa,**—an orator; eloquent. **("Kumtux,"** name given to Edward Clayson, Sr., editor Patriarch, by newspaper men) **"Cumtux."** (Other spellings: **Comtak; cumetax; cumtux; kametaks; komtax; komtoks; kumtax,** etc.)

Kun'-a-mokst, or **Kun'-a-moxt,** adj. prep. **(C). (Chinook,**-konaway mokst; literally, all two). **Both; together; with; amid; among; beside; besides. Example: Kunamoxt kahkwa,**—both alike. **Nesika klatawa kunamokst,**—we will go together. **Nika mitlite kunamokst yaka,**—I live with him. **Chako kunamokst,**—to join; unite; meet; assemble; congregate; convene **Tumtum kunamokst,**—to agree. **Wawa kunamokst,**—to consult.

Kun'-jih, or **kun'-sih,** adv. **(C). (Chinook,**-kunseukh). **How many; when; ever. Example: Kunsih tilikum mitlite?**—how many people are there? **Kunsih mika klatawa?**—when do you go? **Wake kunsih,**—never. **Mamook kunsih,**—to count. **Kunjih laley mika klatawa?**—how long before you will go? **Kunjih dolla,**—what price? what cost? **Kunjih hyas,**—how large? what size? **Kunjih laley,**—how long? **Kunjih siah,**—how far? distance. **Kunjih tintin,**—what time? **Kunjih hiyu,**—how much? **Kunjih mika chako?**—when did you come? (This word is spelled in many different ways, as **Cansu; kansih, kiassee, konse, konsick, kunjie, kunjik, kunjuk, kunsjake, kunsig, kunsic, konsiah, kunjih, kunji,** etc.)—Shaw.

Kwah'-ne-sum, or **Kw'an-e-sum,** adv. **(C). (Chinook,**-Kwanisum; **Yakima.**-Kwalisim.) **Always; forever; eternal; continual; everlasting; perpetual; unceasing. Example: Okoke steamer yaka kwanesum klatawa,**—that steamer is always going. **Kahkwa kwanesum,**—as usual. **Kwanesum mitlite,**—permanent; to keep.

Kwahtah, n. **(E). The quarter of a dollar.** The quarter of any number is usually expressed in Jargon by **tenas sitkum,**—a small half.

Kwaist, or **Kweest,** adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Kwaitst.) **Nine. Example: Tahtlum pe kweest,**—nineteen. (Eells says: "(Western Wash.)—Though not much used there for they generally either say, —kwinnum pe lakit,—5 and 4, or nine.") **Kwcest tahtlum,**—90. **Kweest tukamonuk,**—900. **Kweest thousand,**—9,000.

Kwann, adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Kwankwan.) **Glad.** (According to Mr. Anderson, it means a custom or habit. McCormick says: "It is used by some in this sense as tamed or broken, as of a horse." **Kwal** is Nisqually for tame. (St. Onge says it means tame; gentle; quiet; meek.)

Kwass, n., adj., v. **(C). (Chinook,**-idem.) **Fear; to be afraid; tame; shy; timid.**

Kw'in'-num, adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Kwenem.) **Five. Example: Tahtlum pe kwinnum,**—fifteen. **Kwinnum tahtlum,**—50. **Kwinnum tukamonuk,**—500.

Kwo-lann, Kwolan or **Kwo-lah'-lie,** n. **(S). (Chihalis,**-Kwolan; **Nisqually,**-Kwilani.) **The ear. Example: Kumtuks kopa kwolan,**—to hear. **Halo kwolann,** or, **ikpooie kwolann,**—deaf. **"Kwolad,**—the ear. **Kwuh-lah-dee,** the Indian word **Koulahdi** is more commonly used."—Buchanan.

L

La-boos, or **Lapush, n. (F). (French,**-La Bouche.) **The mouth; mouth of a river. Moxt laboos,**—the forks of a river. **Kloshe kopa lapush,**—to relish.

La-ca-set, n. **(F). (French,**-La Casette.) **A box, trunk, or chest.**

La-clo-a, n. **(F). (French,**-La Croix.) **A Cross.**

La-gome, n. **(F). (French,**-La Gomme.) **Pitch; glue. La gomme stick,**—lightwood; the pitchpine.

La-hal, see **Slahal.**

La-hash', n. **(F). (French,**-La hache.) **An axe or hatchet.**

Lahb, n. **(French,**-L'herbe). **The Arbutus uva ursi,** the leaves of which are used in smoking, alone or mixed with tobacco.

La-kam-mas, see **Kamass.**

Lak'it, or **Lok'-it,** adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Lakt.) **Four; four times. Lakit tahtlum,**—forty. **Tahtlum pe lakit,**—fourteen. **Lakit tukamonuk,**—400.

La-lahm', or **La-lum',** n. **(F). (French,**-La rame.) **An oar. Mamook lalahm,**—to row.

La-lang, n. **(F). (French,**-La langue.) **The tongue; a language; dialect; tribe. Example: Nika lalang huloima kopa yaka lalang,**—my language is different from his.

La'-ly, n. (C). (Chinook,-lele.) **Time; a long time.** "Intensity of meaning or duration of time may also be indicated by prolongation of the sounding of a word, thus: **laly** (time), **la-a-a-aly** (a long time. This is based upon an instinctive principle common to all tongues, just as we in English phonetically indicate prolongation of time or extension in space or intensity of feeling by means of the intonation."—Buchanan. **Ex.: Tenas laly or wake laly,**—a short time; an interval. **Kunjih laly,**—how long. **Tenas laly kimtah,**—a little while after. **Tenas laly elip,**—a little while before. **Kunjih laly mika mitlite yahkwa?**—how long have you lived here?

La-messe, n. **(F). (French,**-idem.) **The ceremony of the mass. Ex.: Mamook**

lamesse,—to say mass.

La-mes-tin, or **La-met-sin,** n. **(F). (French,**-La medecine.) **Medicine, (not including magic); drug; ointment; panacea; pill; physic. Example: Halo mika tikegh lametsin?**—do you not want medicine? **Lametsin tupso,**—an herb.

Lam'-mi-eh, Lummieh or **Lam-mi-i,** n. **(F). (French,**-La vieille.) **An old woman. Example: Kopet ikt lummieh mitlite,**—only one old woman remains.

La-mon-ti, or **La-mo-ti,** n. **(F). (French,**-La montaigne). A mountain.

La pea or **Le pee,** (see **leepee.)**

La-peep', n. **(F). (French,**-La pipe.) **A tobacco-pipe. Lapeep kuliakala** (literally, the "pipe-bird"), **the band-tailed eagle,** as its feathers were used to ornament the pipe stems.

La-pel-lah', v. **(Quaere if from the French,**-Le foyer.) **Mamook lapellah,**—to roast before the fire.

La-plas'h, n. **(F). (French,**-La planche.) **A board; lumber; plank. Example: Kah mika iskum okoke laplash,**—where did you get that lumber? **Cultus laplash,**—slabs; refuse lumber. **Laplash man,**—a carpenter; a builder.

La-pome, n. **(F). (French,**-La pomme.) **An apple.** (The word apple is now used on Puget Sound.)

La-pote, n. **(F). (French,**-La porte.) **A door.**

La-push, see **laboos.**

La-tet', n. **(F).** (Pronounce as though "lah-tayt.") **(French,**-La tete.) **The head; poll; brains; intellect; sense. Example: Pil latet,**—red-headed. **Nika sick kopa nika latet,**—I am sick in my head. **Halo latet,**—stupid. **Huloima latet,**—delirious. **Kopa latet,**—mental. **Tupso kopa latet,**—hair.

Law, n. **(English,**-idem). **A law; command; decree; rule; mandate; statutes. Ex.: Yaka kumtuks Boston law,**—he understands American law. **Delate kopa law,**—legal, legitimate, or **kloshe kopa law. Wake kloshe kopa law,**—illegal; illegitimate.

La-wen', n. **(F). (French,**-L'avoine.) **Oats.**

Le-bal', n. **(F). (French,**-idem.) **A ball; bullet. Temas lebal,** shot.

Le-jaub, n. **(F). (French,**-Diable.) **The devil; satan; a demon. Example: Spose mika mamook messachie, lejaub iskum mika,**—if you do wrong, the devil will get you. **Lejaub yaka illahee,**—hell. (Other spellings: **Dahblo; diaub; deaub; derb; leiom; leiop; lejob; yaub; lejaum; deob.)**

Le-kleh', n. **(F). (French,**-Le clef.) **A key. Example: Mamook le kleh,**—lock the door. **Mahsh lekleh,**—to unlock, or mamook halo lekleh.

Le'-mah, or **Leh'ma,** n. **(F). (French,**-La main.) **The hand; the arm; thumb; fingers; sleeve; handle; limb or knot of a tree.** (Differentiate by gesture.) **Example: Kloshe lemah,**—the right (literally, the good hand). **Potlatch lemah,**—shake hands. **Iskum kopa yaka lemah,**—to get in his hand or arm; to hug.

Le-'mel, n. **(F). (Le mool,** on Puget Sound.) **(French,**-Le mulet.) **A mule.**

Le-mo'-lo, n., adj. **(Fr. Canadian,**- Le moron; undoubtedly a corruption of **Marron,** a runaway negro. It applies to men as well as animals, as, for instance, to the tribes which have had no intercourse with the settlements. Eells says it is becoming obsolete, as the word wild is taking its place.) **Wild; untamed; skittish; uncivilized. Halo lemolo,**—tame.

Le-moo'-to, or **Lam-mu'-to,** n. **(F). (French,**-Les moutons.) **Sheep.** The word sheep is rapidly taking its place.) —Eells.

Le-pee, n. **(F). (French,**-Le pied.) **The feet; a foot; leg; thigh; foot print; track; paw; (luh-pee-ay,**—differentiate by gesture.)—Buchanan. **Example: Yaka lapea yaka kokshut,**—his leg is broken. **Kah lapea mitlite,**—a footstep. **Klatawa kopa lapea,**—to walk. **Tzum kah lepea mitlite,**—footstep; track.

Le-p'let, n. **(F). (French,**-Le pretre.) **A priest; minister; clergyman; parson. Example: Yahwa klatawa nesika leplet,**—there goes our minister. (St. Onge gives: **Lesepek,**—bishop. **Lesapot,**—apostle. **Katolik,**—Catholic. **Sesu Kli,**—Jesus Christ. **Paska,**—Easter. **Olo time,**—Lent. **Komenio,**—communion. **Kopilmasio,**—confirmation. **Lapatkot,**—pentecost. **Eklis,**—church. **Ekstlem oksio,**—extreme: unction.)

Le-sak', n. **(F). (French,**-Le sac.) **A bag; a pocket; a sack.**

Le-whet, n. **(F).** (On Puget Sound, **la whi'p.) (French,**-La fouet.) **A whip. Mamook lewhet,**—to whip.

Lice, n. **(English,**-rice.) **Rice. Ex.: Mika tikegh lice?**—do you wish for rice?

Lip'-lip, v. **(by onoma.**—Hale). **To boil. Ex.: Okoke lice yaka liplip alta,**—the rice is boiling now. **Mamook liplip,**—to make, or cause to boil.

Liver. n. **(E). A river. Example: Yaka mitlite kopa liver,**—he is living at the river.

Lockit, Lakit, or **Lokit,**—see **Lakit.**

Lo'-lo, v. **(C). (Chinook,**-idem.) (Originally, to carry a child on the back. In Jargon, used in a more extended sense.) **To carry; to load; to bear; bring; fetch; remove; transfer; convey; lug; pack; renew. Example: Mamook lolo kopa canim,**—to load into a canoe. **Kloshe mika lolo okoke iktas,**—good you carry these things. **Man yaka kumtuks lolo,**—a carrier.

Lowullo, lolo, or **lohlo,** adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Lowullo.) **Round; whole; the entire of anything. Lowullo sapeleel,**—whole wheat. **Mamook lowullo,**—to roll up (Shaw). (Not in general use.)

Lope, n. **(B). (English,-**Rope.) **A rope. Tenas lope,**—a cord. **Skin lope,**—a raw hide, riata, or thong.

Lum, n. **(E). (English,-**Rum.) **Spirits of any sort; rum; whiskey.**

M

Mah'kook, v., n. **(Nootka,-**Makuk; **Nittinat and Tokwaht,-**idem; **Makah,-**Bakwatl.) **To buy or sell; trade or exchange; a bargain; purchase.** ("As their buying and selling was merely barter, the same word always answered both operations."—Gibbs.) Eells says: "Gibbs gives it as a noun, **a bargain,** but it is not so used now. He also gives it as **to sell, trade, or exchange,** but **mahsh** is now used, **to sell,** and **huyhuy to trade** and **exchange.**" .**Ex.: Hyas mahkook,**—dear; very dear(in price). **Wake hyas mahkook,** or**tenas mahkook,**—cheap. **Kah mika mahkook okoke iktahs?**—where did you buy the goods? **Mahkook man,**—merchant; ..trader; ..salesman; storekeeper. **Mahkook house,**—a trading-house or a store. **Nika tikegh mahkook iktahs,**—I wish to buy some things. (Other spellings: **Mahcook; makook; makouke; makuk; markoke; markook.)**

Mahsh, v. **(F). (French,-**Marcher.) **To leave; to turn out; to throw away; sell; acquit; banish; cast; dash; desert; dispatch; dismiss; distribute; detach; drop; apply; expel; to part with; remove; exterminate; extinguish; fling; forsake; get rid of; heave; hurl; lay down; omit; insert; pour; put; reject; release; relinquish; remit; send; remove; sling; sow; spill; spend; thrust; toss; transmit. Example: Mahsh chuck kopa boat,**—bail the boat out. **Nika mahsh nika kultan,**—I have sold my horse. **Cultus mahsh,**—to waste. **Halo mahsh,**—to hold. **Mahsh okoke salmon,**—throw away that fish. **Tenas mahsh,**—to move. **Mahsh konoway yaka wind,**—to die; expire. **Mahsh mika capo,**—take off your coat. **Mahsh klahanie,**—to exclude; eject; deliver; evict; turn out; export. **Mahsh!** (to a dog),—get out! **Mahsh keekwulee,**—to inject; sink; lower; enclose; throw down; put inside. **Mahsh tenas,**—to have a child; to be delivered. **Mahsh kunamokst,**—to mingle; to mix; to add. **Yakka mahsh tum-tum kopa nika,**—he has given me his orders, or told me his wishes. **Mahsh kopa illahee,**—to bury. **Mahsh kow,**—to untie. **Mahsh stone,**—to castrate. **Mahsh lametsin kopa lemah yaka kloshe kopa small pox,**—to vaccinate. **Mahsh mesachie,**—to go to stool.

Mah-sie, v. **(F). (French,-**Mercie.) **Thank you; thanks; thankful.** (Eells says also to pray.) **Example: Kloshe nesika mahsie kopa Saghalie Tyee,**—let us pray to God. **Wawa mahsie,**—to give thanks; to praise. **Mahsie kopa Saghalie Tyee,**—the Doxology.

Maht'-lin-nie, adv. **(C). (Chinook,-**Matlini.) **Off shore; out at sea.** (In boating),—keep off! (If on land),—towards the water.

Mah'twil-lie, adv. **(C). (Chinook,-**Mathwili.) **In shore; shoreward.** (As a command),—keep in. (On land),—towards the woods, or the interior.

Mal-i-eh, v., n. **(F). (French,-**Marier.) **To marry; to get married; marriage; matrimony. Example: Yaka malieh alta?**—is he married now? **Alta nika klatawa kopa malieh,**—now I am going to the marriage. **Elip kopa malieh,**—ante nuptial. **Man yaka chee malieh,** a bridegroom. **Klootchman yaka chee malieh,**—a bride. **Halo malieh,**—a benedict. **Mamook cut kopa malieh,** or, **kokshut malieh,**—a divorce; to be divorced; to get a divorce.

Ma-ma, n. **(E). (English,-**Mamma.) **A mother; a mama. Example: Halo mama,**—motherless. **Kahkwa mama,**—motherly; maternal. **Papa pe mama,**—parents. **Halo papa pe mama,**—orphans. **Mama yaka ats,**—an aunt. **Mama yaka mama,**—a grandmother. **Mama yaka ow,**—an uncle.

Mam'-ook, n., v. **(N). (Nootka,-**mamuk.) **To make; to do; to work; labor; exertion; exercise; act; action; deed; work; enact; appoint; accomplish; make; manage; operate; practice; resolve; serve; use; toil; a job; task; achieve, the one word denoting action.** "The most useful of all Chinook words, as it is prefixed to many nouns, verbs and adjectives and makes them active verbs; hence, more than any other word it is the sign of the active voice."—Eells. "On Puget Sound it is probably the most common word in use. I have given 209 phrases which begin with it, which answer to a single English word." Dr. Boas says, however, it has acquired an obscene meaning and is no longer in use on the Columbia river. "Used generally as a causative verb, as ,**mamook chako** (make to come) bring; **mamook liplip,** make to boil,"—Hale. **Ex.: Ikta mika mamook?**—what are you doing? **Mamook elip,**—to begin; commence. **Mamook halo,**—to demolish; destroy; erase; ruin; efface; evacuate; overthrow; repeal. **Mamook haul,**—to haul; subtract; extract; pull; pull off; pick (as apples); dig (as potatoes). **Mamook huyhuy,**—to change; trade; exchange. **Mamook kloshe,**—to make good; shine; trim; heal; pacify; remedy; repair; prepare; please; sure; to make safe; sure; or useful. **Mamook tumtum,**—to think; reason; meditate; reckon; ponder; review; muse; decide; determine; surmise; plan; account; appraise; elect; be amazed; estimate; decide; deduce; de-

sign; contemplate; consider. **Mamook tsum,**—to write; record, subscribe; mark; copy; dye; engrave; enroll; enumerate. **Mamook alki; mamook by-by,**—to defer; delay. **Mamook chako,**—to bring; make to come; fetch. **Mamook cultus,**—to spoil. **Mamook delate,**—to confirm; straighten; make right; correct. **Mamook kahkwa,**—to imitate; assimilate; mimic. **Mamook kilapie,**—to twist; unwind; withdraw; turn over (as a canoe); bring or send back. **Mamook kopet,**—to stop; check; complete; finish; conclude; deter; quell; quench; annul; prohibit; restrict; extinguish; exterminate; abolish; debar. **Mamook kow,**—to tie; wrap; hitch; clasp; shackle; strap; confine; detain; fasten; capture; arrest; envelop. **Mamook kumtuks,**—to teach; show; explain; acquaint; describe; disclose; edify; educate; illustrate; inform; instruct; reveal; introduce; publish. **Mamook kunjih; mamook kwunnum,**—to count; enumerate. **Mamook sick tumtum,**—to afflict; ill treat; hurt one's feelings. **Mamook skookum,**—to strengthen;; invigorate; strive; uphold. **Mamook skookum tumtum,**—to encourage; to make brave. **Mamook skookum haul,**—must. **Chee mamook,**—the beginning; new work. **Cultus mamook,**—mischief; poor work. **Delate kumtuks mamook,**—practical; knowing how to work. **Halo delate mamook,**—to pretend; not right work. **Kumtuks mamook,**—skill; to know how to work. **Kwanesum mamook,**—to persevere; persist; endure; be diligent; be industrious; always at work. **Potlatch mamook,**—to hire; employ; give work. **Tikegh mamook,**—to endeavor; to wish for work.

Man, n. **(E). (English,**-idem.) **A man; the male of any animal; a husband. Example: Man moolock,**—a buck elk. **Tenas man,**—a young man or boy. **Nika man,**—my husband. **Sister yaka tenas man,**—a nephew. **Tamahnous man,**—a conjurer; an Indian doctor; a sorcerer. **Man kloshe kopa yaka lepush pe klale kopa yaka tumtum,**—a hypocrite. **Man yaka mamook cooley steamer,**—a pilot.

Mel'-ass, n. **(F). (French,-Melasse.) Molasses.** ("Not much used, as silup (syrup) has largely taken its place."—Eells.)

Mem'-a-loost, or **Mim'-a-loos,** v., n., adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Memalust.) **To die; dead; to expire; decay; become rotten. Ex.: Chako mimaloos,**—to decay: become rotten. **Mamook memaloost,**—to kill; assassinate; execute; murder. **Mimaloose kopa chuck,**—to drown. **Mimaloose illahee,**—a grave; graveyard; tomb.

Me-sah-chie, adj., n. **(C). (Chinook.-**Masachi.) **Bad; wicked; evil; vile; sin; bitter; cruel; depravity; dissolute; dung; filthy; immodest; nasty; obscene; vice; insolence; unworthy; unruly; iniquity; unrighteous; naughty. Example: Elip mesachie,**—worse. **Elip mesachie kopa konoway,**—the worst. **Kiyu mesachie mitlite,**—unclean. **Mesachie mitlite,**—danger; peril. **"Mesatchee,**—bad, vile, vicious, in the sense of vileness, filth, dirtiness, etc., whether in the abstract or in the concrete."—Buchanan.

Me-si'-ka, pron. **(C). (Chinook,**-Mesaika.) "The second person, plural number in all cases." **You; your; yours.** "There is no such thing as case in Chinook, therefore one form represents at once the nominative, possessive and objective cases, or what corresponds to them in English."—Buchanan.

Mi'ka, pron. **(C). (Chinook,**-Maika.) (Anything pertaining to the first person, singular number.) **You; your; yours; thee; thou; thy; thine. Example: Okoke mika kiutan?**—is this your horse? **Kah mika klatawa?**—where are you going?

Mi'-mie, adv. **(C). (Chinook,**-Maiami.) **Down stream.**

Mit'-lite, v. **(C). (Chinook,**-Mitlait.) **To sit; sit down; stay at; reside; remain; have; inhabit; abide; dwell; exist; dwell; be present; recline; keep; linger; lodge; possess; reside; roost; wait.** (Also used for the impersonal verb, to be; is.) **Example: Kah mika mitlite?**—where do you live? **Yaka mitlite kopa yaka house,**—he is at his house. (It is also used in place of to have and to be.) **Example: Mitlite kopa house,**—he is in the house. **Mitlite hyiu salmon kopa mika?**—have you plenty of salmon? **Mitlite** (imp.), —sit down. **Cultus mitlite,**—to stop anywhere without particular object. **Mitlite tenas,**—to be with child. **Mitlite keekwillie,**—to put down. **Halo mitlite,**—absent. **Kloshe mitlite,**—stay; hold; hold on; remain. **Kunjih mitlite,**—how many remain. **Okoke mitlite,**—this is the remainder. **Mitlite kopa chuck,**—to be wet: soaked.

Mit'-whit, v. **(C). (Chinook,**-Ametwhet.) **To stand; stand up; rise; be erect. Example: Kloshe mesika mitwhit,**—please to arise. **Mitwhit stick,**—a standing tree; a mast.

Mokst, Mox, or **Moxt,** adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Makst.) **Two; twice; double; dual; couple; pair; second. Example: Mokst tahtlum,**—twenty. **Mokst tukamonnk,**—200. **Mokst tumtum,**—double minded; dubious; in doubt.

Moo'la, n. **(F). (French,**-Moulin.) **A mill; a manufactory. Example: Laplash,** or **stick moola,**—a saw-mill. **Sapolil moola,**—a flour-mill.

Moo'-lack, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Emuluk.) **An elk.** (This word, strangely enough, occurs also in the Koquilth of Humbolt Bay.) The word is obsolete now.

Moon, n. **(E). (English,**-idem.) **The moon. Example: Ikt moon,**—a month. **Sick moon,**—the wane or old moon. **Chee moon,**—the new moon. **Kopa mokst**

moon nika kilapie,—in two months I will return.

Moos'-moos, n. **(K. C.) (Klikatat,**-Musmus; **Chinook,**-Emusmus.) **Buffalo; horned cattle; beef.** (The word, slightly varied, is common to several languages. Mr. Anderson derives it from the **Cree** word **Moostoos,** a Buffalo, and supposes it to have been imported by the Canadians; but Father Pandosy makes **Musmus** Yakima.) (Eells says: "The Clallams and Twanas have adopted it into their languages, either from the Chinook Jargon, the Yakama or some other native language; my opinion is that the latter is true, as buffalo skins were brought to Puget Sound from the Yakama long before the whites came, and the name naturally came with it; so the Yakamas undoubtedly had a name for them long before the Canadians came.") **Example: Yaka mitlite taghum moosmoos,**—he has six cattle. **Man yaka kumtuks mamook mimoloose moosmoos,**—a butcher.

Moo'-sum, v., n. **(S). (Chihalis,**-Musam.) **To sleep; sleep; asleep; slumber. Ex.: Tikegh moosum,** or **olo moosum,**—to be sleepy (literally, to want, or be hungry for sleep). **Yaka moosum alta,**—he sleeps now. **Nika hyas moosum,**—I slept very sound.

Mow-itsh, Mow-itch, or **Mah'-witsh,** n. **(N). (Nootka,**-Mauitsh **(Hale); Nittinat,**-Moitsh,—**a deer; Nootka,**-Moowatsh,—a bear **(Jewitt). A deer; venison; animal.** (Frequently used to signify a wild animal; as, **Kuloima mowitsh,**—a strange or different kind of beast. The meaning given in Jewitt's book is probably a misprint. Like **Moolock,** an elk, the word is found in the Koquilth of Humbolt Bay.) (Other spellings: **Mahwitch; mawich; mawitsh; mowich; mowitsh; mouech; mouits; wowich.)**

Muck-a-muck, n., v. **(Quaere u. d.** Makamak (Hale). (Neither Chinook nor Chihalis. Mr. Anderson considers it an invented word.) **To eat; bite; food; imbibe; lunch; chew; browse; devour; suck food; nutrition; picnic; subsistence; ailment; diet; feast. (Muckamuck** is to take anything into the mouth; hence, **muckamuck salmun,** to eat salmon; **muckamuck chuck,** to drink water; **muckamuck kinootl,** to smoke or chew tobacco."—Hale.) **Example: Mamook piah muckamuck,**—to cook food. **Potlatch muckamuck,**—to feed. **Sail kopa mamook kloshe lapush spose nesika muckamuck,**—a napkin. **Muckamuck chuck,** &c.,—to drink water, or other liquid. **Muckamuck kopa polaklie,**—supper. **Muckamuck kopa sitkum sun,**—dinner. **Muckamuck kopa tenas suu,**—breakfast. (Other ways of spelling: **Mackamack; makmak; mokamok; mucamuc; mucamuck; muckermuc; mukamuck; mukamuck; makamak.)**

Mus'-ket, n. **(English,**-idem.) **A gun or musket. Stick musket,**—a bow.

N

Na,—the interrogative particle. "Interrogation is, however, generally conveyed by intonation only."—Gibbs. "The negative enclitic, **'na,'** in use in former years, is now obsolete, and is never heard now—on Puget Sound at least."—Buchanan.

Na'-ha, or **Na-ah,** n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Tlkanaa.) **A mother, (Hale.)** Peculiar to the Columbia, and now in fact obsolete, the English **'mama'** being used instead."—Gibbs. "St Onge is the only writer who uses it."—Eells.

Nah, interj. (Common to several languages.) **Behold; look; look here; ha; hey; look here; I say; listen; here; ho; hark; harken; say. Example: Nah sikhs!**—halloo friend! (Used in common conversation to call attention to some point not thoroughly understood, but generally **nanitch** is used for this purpose. In the Yakama language, it is the sign of the vocative; as **Nah tehn!**—O man.)

Nan'-itsh, or **Nan-ich,** v. **(Quaere u. d.) (Nootka,**-Nananitch.—**Eells.) To see; look; look for; seek; observe; glance; view; perceive; behold; listen; look here.** ("Often used in a sentence to call attention to a certain point, as,—see here.) **Example: Nanitsh!**—look there! **Kloshe nanitsh!**—look out! take care! be careful; nourish; be cautious; nurse; defend; preserve; entertain; protect; foster; steady; guard; tend; take heed; supervise; watch; provide. **Cultus nanitsh,**—to look round idly, or from curiosity only. **Mamook nanitsh,**—to show. (The word is neither Chinook nor Chihalis. Dr. Scouler gives **nannanitsh** as Nootka and Columbian. It is possibly the former.)

Na-wit'-ka, adv. **(C). (Chinook,**-idem); **Klikatat** and **Yakama,**-N'witka.) **Yes; certainly; yes, indeed; to be sure; aye; assuredly; indeed. Example: Nawitka nika klatawa,**—yes, I will go. **Nawitka wake nika kumtuks,**—indeed I don't know. **Klonass nawitka,**—perhaps; probably so. **Wawa nawitka,**—to permit; acquiesce; assent; consent; accord. (In answer to a negative question, many Indians use it as affirming the negative.) **Example: Wake mika nanitsh?**—did you not see (it)? **Nawitka,**—I did not.

Nem, n. **(E). (English,**-Name.) **A name. Example: Mamook nem,**—to name, or call by name. **Kloshe nem,**—honor; a good name. **Hyas kloshe nem,**—a great name.

Ne-si'-ka, pron. **(C). (Chinook,**-Nisai-

ka.) (Among the Quinaielt Indians I found in 1892 that it is pronounced en-si-ka."—Eells.) **We; us; our. Example: Chako kopa nesika,**—come to us. **Alki nesika klatawa,**—soon we will go. **Nesika kuitan delate till,**—our horses are very tired. **Nesika self,**—ourselves.

Ne'-whah, (C). (Chinook,-Niwha.) It seems to be an adverb used, as is often the case, as a verb, the meaning being **hither, come,** or **bring it hither. Ex.: Newhah nika nanitsh,**—here, let me see it.

Ni'-ka, pron. **(C). (Chinook,**-Naika.) **I; me; my; mine.** The first person, singular, in all cases. **Ex.:** "The personal pronouns become possessive merely by being prefixed to nouns; as, **nika house,** my house; **mika papa,** thy father; **nesika illahee,** our land."—Hale. "Sometimes **s** is added to the personal pronouns in the possessive case; thus **nikas,**—mine; **mikas,**—yours; **yakas,**—his, hers, its; **nesikas,**—ours; **mesikas,**—yours; **klaskas,**—theirs. This mode is generally used only when the pronoun is the last word in the sentence, thus: **Okoke kiuatan nikas."**—Eells. **Nika nanitch yaka,**—I see him. **Yaka kokshut nika,**—he hit me. **Nika klootchman,**—my wife. **Nika man,**—my husband. **Nika self,**—myself. **Nika tenas man,**—my boy; son; sweetheart. **Nika tenas klootchman,**—my girl; daughter; sweetheart. **Nika tumtum,**—I guess; think. **Nika tumtum kahkwa,**—I approve; I think so.

Numerals: The numerals below a thousand are all from the **Old Chinook,** and are as follows: **Ikt,**—one; **mokst,**—two; **klone,**—three; **lakit,**—four; **kwinnum,**—five; **taghum,**—six; **sinamokst,**—seven; **stotekin,**—eight; **kweest,**—nine; **tahtlum,**—ten; **tukamonuk,**—one hundred. For some reason the words for eight and nine are used but little, either being replaced by the English words eight and nine, or by the combinations for five and three, **kwinnum pe klone,** and five and four, **kwinnum pe lakit.** Thousand is either represented by the words **tahtlum tukamonuk,**—ten hundred, or by the word **thousand.** Ross (1849) gives **hioh,** (probably **hiyu,** many) as the word for thousand; **hioh-hioh,**—two thousand; **hioh-hioh-hioh,**—three thousand; and **hioh-hioh-hioh-hioh,**—four thousand."—Eells. The combinations of the numerals are simple, as **tahtlum pe ikt** (ten and one) eleven; **mokst tahtlum pe kwinnum** (two tens and five) twenty-five; **taghum tahtlum** (six tens) sixty; **klone tukamonuk,**—three hundred; **ikt thousand (or tahtlum tukamonuk) stotekin tukamonuk, kweest tahtlum pe klone,**—one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three."—Eells.

Nose, n. **(English.**-idem.) **"(Buck-sid** (Indian,-Common.) Bock-s'd."—Buchanan. **The nose; also, a promontory. Boat nose,**—the bow of a boat. **Example: Yaka mamook camp kopa nose,**—he is camped at the spit.

O

O'-koke, or **O'-kook,** pron. **(C). (Chinook,**-Okok.) **This; that; it; these; those;** (differentiate by pointing). **(Okoke,** this or that, is the only demonstrative pronoun.) **Example: Iktah okoke?**—what is that? **Okoke klaksta,**—he who. **Okoke klaska,**—they (being present). (It is often abbreviated to **oke;** as, **oke-sun,**—Gibbs.) **Okoke mitlite,**—the remainder. **Okoke polaklie,**—tonight. **Okoke sun,**—today. "There are no words for articles, except that the demonstrative pronoun **okoke,** that, is sometimes used to denote a very definite the."—Eells.

O'-lal-lie, or **O'-lil-lie,** n. **(Belbella.) (Belbella,**-idem.) Originally the salmon berry. **(Chinook,**-Klalelli,—berries in general.) **Berries; fruit. Ex.: Klale olallie,**—blackberries. **Pil olallie,**—currants; cranberries. **Sallal olallie,**—sallal berries. **Olallie chuck,**—berry juice. **Shot olillie,**—huckleberries. **Seapho, or siahpult olillie,**—raspberries; thimble cap berries. **Salmon olillie,**—salmon berries; &c. (On Puget Sound always called **olallie.)**

O'-le-man, n., adj. **(E). (English,**-Old man.) **An old man; old; worn out; stale. Example: Okoke kuitan yaka hyas oleman,**—that horse is very old. (As regards articles, used in the sense of worn out.)

O'-lo, adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-idem.) **Hungry. Example: Olo chuck,**—thirsty. **Olo moosum,**—sleepy. **Nika hyas olo alta,**—I am very hungry now. **Wake siah mimoluse kopa olo,**—famished. **(Olo moosum,** not used on Puget Sound to my knowledge,—**tikegh moosum,** is sleepy.—Eells.) **Olo time,**—Lent.

Oo'-a-kut, or **Wayhut, n. (Chinook,**-Wehut; **Yakima,**-Wiet.) **A road; path; trail; way; highway; lane.** (Under the spelling **Oyhut** it is the name of a place in Chehalis County, Wash.—Eells.) **Example: Kah ooakut kopa Olympia?**—where is the road to Olympia? **Ooakut kopa chuck,**—a channel. **Ooakut kopa town,**—a street. (Eells says: "The pronunciation as I have given is not found in any of the dictionaries, but is what I have almost universally found on Puget Sound; **wayhut** being very seldom used. Gibbs says that on the Columbia it is pronounced **hwehkut,** and on Puget Sound **weehut;** but Gill (Portland) gives **oehut,** and I have seldom heard anything but **ooahut** on Puget

Sound; only occasionally **wayhut.**") (Other ways of spelling: **Hooikut; oihat; oihot; oehut; ohehut; owakut; hwehkut; weehut; wehkut; oyhut.)** "The Indians are very quick to detect any difference in the intonation or method of pronunciation of the whites, and sometimes think we speak different languages. An Indian asked me one day (while pointing to a cow) what was the name we called that animal. I told him cow. He said that he had just asked another white man, and he called it a **caow.** By this means, different Indians who have been with the whites acquire a habit of pronouncing such English words as they pick up in the same style and manner as the person from whom they learn them. This causes a great discrepancy in the Jorgon, which at first is difficult to get over. And, again, each tribe will add some local words of their own language, so that while a person can make himself understood among any of the tribes for the purposes of trade, it is difficult to hold a lengthened conversation on any subject without the aid of some one who has become more familiar with the peculiar style."—Judge Swan.

O'-poots, or **O'pootsh,** n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Obeputsh.) **The fundament; the posterior; the tail of an animal; anus; end; rectum; stern; back; backside. Example: Boat opoots,**—the rudder. **Opoots-sill,**—a breach clout. **Humm opoots,**—a skunk.

Ow, n. **(Chinook,**-Au.) **A brother younger than the speaker. Example: Kah mika ow?**—where is your brother? **Elip ow,**—an older brother. **Kahkwa ow,**—fraternal; brotherly. **Ow yaka klootchman,**—a sister-in-law. **Ow yaka tenas man,**—a nephew. **Ow yaka tenas klootchman,**—a niece.

Order of the Words: "There is no settled authority in regard to the order of the words in this language. They are generally placed in much the same order as they are in the language which the speaker has been accustomed to use, if he be not well acquainted with the language. An English speaking person will place them in much the same order that he would in English, but there are many phrases where this is not true, the order of which must be acquired by practice: for instance,—**halo nika kumtuks,**—not I understand, is far more common than **nika halo kumtuks.** An Indian who has learned somewhat the English order, will arrange the words in much the same way; but if the speaker is an old Indian who knows but little about English he will arrange them much as he is accustomed to do in his native tongue, which is usually very different from the English. As the tendency, however, is not for the whites to learn the native Indian languages, but for the Indians to learn the English, so the tendency is toward the English order of the words."—Eells.

P

Pahtl, adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Patl.) **Full. Example: Pahti-lum** or **paht-lum,**—drunk. **Pahtl chuck,**—wet. **Pahtl iliahie,**—dirty. **Mamook pahtl,**—to fill. **Kwanesum yaka pahtlum,**—he is always drunk. (Other ways of spelling **pahtl: Partle; patl; patle; pattle.) (Pahtlum** is also spelled: **Pahtllum; patlem; phatlum; pahtllam; partlelum; potlum; pottlelum.)**

Paint, or **Pent,** n., adj. **(E). (English,**-Paint.) **Mamook pent,**—to paint.

Papa, n. **(English,**-idem). **A father. Ex.: Nika nanitsh yaka papa.**—I see his father.

Pa-se'-se, or **Pa'-see-sie,** n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Pasisi.) **A blanket; woolen cloth Ex.: Yaka mitlite kwinnum paseesie,**—he has five blankets. **Tsum paseesie,**—a quilt. **"Paseesee,** is properly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. You will see how very different the word becomes if you attempt to accent the first or last syllables."—Gill.

Pa-'si-ooks, n., adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Pasisiuks.) **(French; a Frenchman. Ex.: Ahnkuttie hiyu pasiooks man mitlite yakwa,**—formerly many Frenchmen lived here. (Mr. Hale supposed this to be a corruption of the French word Francais. It is, however, really derived from the foregoing word, **Pasisi,** with the terminal **uks,** which is a plural form applied to living beings. Lewis and Clarke (vol. 2, pp. 413) give **Pashisheooks,**—clothmen, as the Chinook name for the whites, and this explanation was also furnished me by people of that tribe. It has since been generally restricted to the French Canadians, though, among some of the tribes east of the Cascade Range, it is applied indiscriminately to all the Hudson's Bay people.) —Gibbs. (Other ways of spelling: **Pahseooks; passaiooks; pasaiuks; passaiooks; pesioux; pesyooks; pasheshiooks; passiuks.)** "The origin of some of the words is rather whimsical. The Americans, British, and French are distinguished by the terms **Boston, Kingchotsh** (King George), and **Pasaiuks,** which is presumed to be the word Francais (as neither **f, r,** nor the nasal **n** can be pronounced by the Indians) with the Chinook plural termination **uks** added. The word for blanket, **paseesee,** is probably from the same source **(francaises,**—French goods or clothing)."—Hale. (See Dutchman.)

Pe, or **Pee,** conj. **(F). (French,**-Puis). **And; but;** Eells says **and** and **but** are its only meanings. Gibbs and Hale give **then, besides, or.** Hale says: "Only two conjunctions, properly speaking, are found in the language,—**Pe** and **Spose,**—often contracted to **Pos.** These two conjunctions form the only exceptions to the rule that all the grammatical elements of the jargon are derived from the proper Chinook language. The pronouns and the numerals are pure Chinook." **Ex.: Yaka pe nika klatawa,**—he and I will go. **Yaka wawa kahkwa pe nika wawa huloima,**—he said so, but I said differently. **Pe weght,**—and; also; besides. **Pe kahta,**—and why; for what; what reason.

Peh'-pah, or **Papah,** n. **(English,**-Paper). **Paper; a letter; any writing; book; message. Ex.: Mamook pehpah,**—To write. **Kloshe mika mamook papah kopa nika,**—please to write a letter for me. **Kumtuks papah,**—to read. **Saghalie tyee yaka papah,**—the Bible; Testament.

Pel'-ton, or **Pehlten,** n., adj. **(Jargon). A fool; foolish; crazy; absurd; insane. Ex.: Kahkwa pelton,**—like a fool; **hyas pelton mika,**—you are very silly. (The Indians adopted this word from the name of a deranged person, **Archibald Pelton,** or perhaps **Felton,** whom Mr. Wilson P. Hunt found on his journey to Astoria, and carried there with him. The circumstance is mentioned by Franchere, in his "Narrative," trans., p. 149.) "The word **pehlten**—insane, crazy—comes from **"Pilion,"** the name of an employee of the Hudson's Bay, who become insane. Between the French and English pronunciation of that name, the Indians made it **pilio, pilian,** and at last **pehlten,** and adopted the name to mean insane in general."—Kamloops Wawa. (Other spellings: **Pelhten; pilten; piltin; pilton).**

Pe-shak', or **Pe-shuk,** adj. **(N). (Nootka,**-Peshuk). **(Nittinat,-idem). Bad. (Mesachie** is used for it on Puget Sound

Pe-what-tie, adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Pihwati). **Thin,** like paper, etc.

Pi'-ah, n., adj. **(E). Fire; ripe; cooked; mature; blaze; flame; burned; mellow. Example: Mamook piah,**—to cook; to burn. **Piah-ship,**—a steamer; **piah olillie,**—ripe berries. **Piah chuck,**—whiskey. **Piah sapolill,**—baked bread. **Piah sick,**—the venereal disease. **Saghalie piah,**—lightning. **Shot olallia yaka piah alta,**—the huckleberries are ripe now.

Pil, adj. **(C.) (Chinook,**-Tlpelpel). **Red; of a reddish color.** (Father Pandosy gives **Pilpilp** as signifying **red,** in the Nez Perce or Sahaptin, also.) **Pil illihie,**—red clay or vermillion. **Pil dolla,**—gold. **Pil chickamin,**—copper. **Pil kiuatan,**—a bay or chestnut horse.

Pil'-pil, n. **(Jargon). Blood. Hiyu pipil chako,**—much blood came. **Mahsh pilpil,**—to bleed; to menstruate. (Derived from the foregoing). (Lee and Frost give **pilpil,** as red.)

Pish, n. **(E). Pish. Example: Mika tikegh mahsh okoke pish,**—do you wish to sell that fish? **Kah iskum pish,** or **kah pish milite,**—a fishery. **Mamook pish,**—to troll; to fish. **Muckamuck kopa pish,**—bait.

Pish-pish. (See Puss-puss.)

Pit-lih, or **Pit-hil',** adj. (Quaere u. d.). Thick in consistence, as molasses.

Piu-piu, n., v., interj. **(F). (French,**-puer). **To stink.** Or from the sound often uttered expressive of disgust at a bad smell. **A skunk.** Generally used as an interjection. **Example: Piupiu!** What a bad smell there is! **(Humm,** is generally used in sentences.)

Poh, v. **(Chinook,-idem). (By onoma). To blow; a puff of breath. Mamook poh,**—to blow out or extinguish, as a candle.

Po'-lak-lie, or **Polakly,** n., adj. **(C). (Chinook,**—Polakli). **Night; darkness; dark; gloom. Example: Tenas polaklie,**—evening; **Hyas polaklie,**—late at night; very dark; **Sit-kum polaklie,**—midnight (literally,—the half night). **Alki polaklie chako,**—soon night will come. **Kimtah sitkum polukly,**—after **midnight.** (Other spellings:—**Polackley; polackly; polakle; polaklie; polikely; pollakle; poolakle; polukly).**

Po'-lal-lie, n. **(Quaere French,** Poudre). **Gunpowder; dust; sand. Polallie illahie,**—sandy ground. (The word is certainly neither Chinook nor Chihalis.) (Other ways of spelling:—**Polale, polally, polalely, pollalley, pollallie, poolala, pooale.)**

Poo, n. **(By onoma,**-(Hale). **The sound of a gun. Mamook poo,**—to shoot; **Moxt poo,**—a double-barreled gun. **Tohum poo,**—a six-shooter. (Other spellings:—**Po, poh, pu.)**

Pot'-latch, or **Paht-latsh,** n., v. **(N). (Nootka,**—Pahchilt, **(Jewitt);** Pachaetl, or Pachatl, (Cook). **A gift; to give; allot; cede; expend; pay; impart; restore. Ex.: Cultus potlatch,**—a present or free gift; expecting no return; a donation. **Mamook potlatch,**—to make a potlatch. **Tikegh potlatch,**—to offer. **Note**—"A great distribution of gifts; the largest gathering and festival of the Indians of the North Pacific Coast."—Eells. "The **potlatch** was the greatest institution of the Indian, and is to this day. From far and near assembled the invited guests and tribes and with feasting, singing, chanting and dancing, the bounteous collection was distributed; a chief was made penniless, the wealth of a lifetime was dissipated in an hour, but his head ever after was crowned with the glory of a satisfied ambition: he had won the honor and reverence of his peo-

ple. It was a beautiful custom; beautiful in the eyes of the natives of high or low degree, confined to no particular tribe, but to be met with everywhere along the coast."—**The Siwash.**

"**Potlatch** (noun)—That which is given, bestowed, bequeathed, given, etc.,—i. e., a gift. Always given with the expectation, greater or lesser, of a return. **Cultus potlatch,**—a purposeless gift, that is, outright with no expectation of return. **Potlatch,**—an old Indian feast and custom, forbidden by law, characterized by extreme extravagance on the part of the host or hostess in the bestowal of gifts upon guests. **Potlatch muckamuck,**—To give food."—Buchanan. (Other ways of spelling:—**Potlash, potlatch, potlach, potlatsh). Kloshe mika potlatch nika wawa kopa yaka,**—to intercede. **Cultus potlatch tumtum,**—to advise; counsel; to give advice or counsel. **Kloshe kopa cultus potlatch,**—generous. **Ipsoot potlatch dolla kopa tyee,**—to bribe. **Potlatch dolla,**—to give alms; to pay. **Potlatch kloshe wawa,**—to congratulate; admonish. **Potlatch kopa saghalie tyee,**—to dedicate; to consecrate. **Potlatch kumtuks kopa mesachie,**—to warn; give warning. **Potlatch mesachie wawa kopa tillikums,**—to insult. **Potlatch muckamuck pe konaway iktas,**—to support. **Potlatch saghalie yaka wawa,**—to preach. **Potlatch skookum wawa,**—to reprove; exhort. **Potlatch wawa,**—to make a speech; to speak; to order.

Puk'-puk, n. (Probably an invented word). **A blow with the fist; a fist-fight. Mamook pukpuk,**—to box; to fight with the firsts. **Pukpuk solleks,**—to fight in anger.

Puss'-puss, n. **(E). A cat.** (On Puget Sound, pronounced **Pish-pish.)**—Eells. **Hyas pusspuss,**—a cougar.

S

Sagh'-a-lie, Sahhali, n., adj. **(C). (Chinook,**—sakhali; **Clatsop,**—ukhshakhali). **Up; above; high; upper; celestial; uppermost; over; top; upwards; heaven; sky.** "**Saghalie** has been translated by the Indians into nearly all their languages on Puget Sound; as, **(Wis sowulus,**—Twana.) **Shuk siab,**—Clallam). **(Tsitsl siam,**—Clallam). **(Klokut als,**—Upper Chehalis). **Klokt als,**—Lower Chehalis). All of which mean the same.—The Above Chief."Eells. **Ex.: Potlatch saghalie tyee yaka wawa,**—to preach. **Saghalie tyee yaka book,**—the Bible; Scriptures; Testament. **Saghalie tyee yaka tenas,**—Jesus Christ; God's son. **Saghalie tyee yaka illahie,**—heaven. **Saghalie tyee yaka wawa,**—a sermon; religious talk;. gospel; religion. **Saghalie tyee** (literally,—the Chief above). **God; Lord; Deity; Jehovah; Providence.** A term invented by the mistionaries for want of a native one. **Alki nesika klatawa kopa saghalie,**—soon we will go to heaven. **Saghalie kopa,—house,**—upstairs. **Saghalie illahie,—**mountain. **Tenas saghalie illahie,**—a hill. (Other spellings:—**Sahale; sahali; saghalle; sahhahlee; sahhale; sahhali; sahilli; sakahlee; sakailly; sakalie; sakally; sokallee; saukhale;** and so on). **Saghalie piah,**—lightning. **Saghalie tyee nesika papa, yaka tenas, Jesus, pe yaka Holy Spirit,**—the Trinity. **Saghalie tyee papa,**—God the Father. **Tillikums klaska halo kumtuks kopa saghalie tyee,—**heathen.

Sail, or **Sill,** n. **(English,**—sail). **A sail;** or any cotton or linen goods. **Cloth; calico; sheet; flag. Example: Okoke sail hyas cultus,**—that cloth is very poor. **Mamook sail,**—to make sail; **Mamook keekwillie sail,**—to take in sail; **Tzum sail,**—printed cloth or calico. **Snass sail,**—oil cloth. (Other spellings: **Seel, sel, sell, sil, sill).**

So-kol'-eks, or **Se-kol'-uks,** n. **(C).** Chinook,—tsakaluks,—leggings). **Trousers; pantaloons; pants; breeches. Example: Keekwillie sakoleks,**—drawers. **Okoke sakolleks hyas mahkook,**—these pants are very dear. **Klahanie sakolleks,**—overalls. (Other spellings: **Sakahleks, sakaleks, sakalooks, sakaluks, sakuleks, segalax, sekarlox, sekoluks, shecollon.)**

Sal-lal', n. **(C). (Chinook,**—klkwushala.) **(Shelwell,** of Lewis and Clarke). **The sallal berry;** fruit of gualtheria Shallon.

Salmon, or **Sam'-un,** n. **(English,—**idem). **The salmon; fish generally. Example: Mika tikegh mahkook salmon?—**do you wish to buy a salmon? **Tyee salmon,**—i. e., chief salmon, the spring salmon (salmo kwinnat, Rich.); **Masahchie salmon,** a winter species **(salmo canis,** Suckley); **Tzum salmon,**—salmon trout.

Salt, n., adj. **(English,**-idem). **Salt,** or **a salt taste. Hyas salt chuck,**—the ocean. **Salt chuck,**—salt water; brine; marine; the sea; waters of Puget Sound. **Salt chuck tupso,**—sea weed.

San-de-lie, n., adj. **(F). (French,-**Cendre). **Ash-colored.** (Anderson). **A roan horse; roan-colored.**

Sap'-o-lill, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Tsapelil). **(Yakima,**—saplil;—bread.—(Pandosy). **Wheat; flour,** or **meal; a loaf; grain. Example: Hiyu sapolil milite,—**there is much flour. **Piah sapolill,—**baked bread. **Lolo sapolill,**—whole wheat. (The word has been erroneously supposed to come from the French La farine. It is, however, a true Indian word, and seems common to various Columbia river tribes. Pandosy gives **Saplil**

as Yakima for bread; Lewis and Clarke write it **Chapalell.)** (Other spellings: **Chapalell; sapalel; sapolel; sapolill; sappelail; sapplel; sapplil).**

Se'-ah-host, or **Se-agh'-ost,** n. **(C). (Chinook,**—Siakhost,—the face). **The face; the eyes; eyeball; countenance; forehead.** (Differentiate by gesture.)—Buchanan. **Example: Halo seahhost,**—blind. **Icht seahhost,**—one-eyed. **Lakit seahhost** (four eyes), or **Dolla seahhost,**—spectacles (or glass seahost). **Mika nanitch yaka kopa nika seahost,**—I saw him with my eyes. **Chuck kopa seasost,**—tears. **Lametsin kopa seahost,**—eye-water. **Tupso kopa seahost,**—bread. (Other spellings: **Seakose; searhost; seeahhoos; seeakhose; seeakose; seeouist; seeowist; siahoos; sheaughouest; siahost.)**

Se'-ah-po, or **Se-ah-pult,** n. **(F). (French,**-Chapeau.) **A hat or cap. Example: Klootchman seahpo,**—a bonnet; a woman's hot. **Yaka seahpo mitlite kopa yaka latet,**—his hat is on his head. **Seahpult olillie,**—the raspberry. (Other spellings: **Seahpolt, searportl, seeahpal, siapool, siapult, seohpo.)**

Self, n. **(English,**-idem.) **Self. Example: Klaska self,**—themselves. **Mesika self,**—yourselves. **Mika self,**—yourself. **Nesika self,**—ourselves. **Mika self,**—myself. **Yaka self,**—himself; herself; itself.

Shame, or **Shem,** n. **(English,**-idem.) **Shame. Example: Halo shame,**—shameless. **Halo shem mika?**—aren't you ashamed of yourself? **Mamook shame,**—to deride; disgrace; dishonor; ridicule.

Shan-tie, v. **(F). (French,**-Chanter.) **To sing.** (Other spellings: **Shante, shartee, sharty, shonta.)**

Ship, n. **(English,**-idem.) **A ship or vessel. Stick ship,**—a sailing vessel. **Piah ship,**—a steamer. **Ship-man,**—a sailor.

Shoes, n. **(English,**-idem.) **Shoes; skin shoes; moccasins. Ex.: Stick shoes,**—boots or shoes made of leather.

Shot, n. **(English,**-idem.) **Shot; lead. Ex.: Shot olillie,**—huckleberries. **Okoke shot hyas till,**—these shot are very heavy.

Shu'-gah, or **Shu'-kwa,** n. **(E). Sugar; honey. Example: Halo shuga mitlite,**—there is no sugar. (Other spellings: **Shuga, shuka, sooka, sook, sugar.)**

Si-ah', adj. **(N). (Nootka,**-Saia.) **(Nootka,**-Sieyah, **(Jewitt)** Sky; hence perhaps the afar.—Gibbs.) **Far; far off; afar; away; distant; remote.** (Comparative distance is expressed by intonation or repetition; as, **Siah-siah,**—very far; (see **Ahnkuttie).**—Gibbs.) Jewitt gives **Sieyah** as the sky in Nootka, which was perhaps the true meaning, or, more probably, they called the sky "the afar." **Example: Alki nika klatawa siah,**—soon I will go far off. (Prolong the last syllable and it means very far.—Eells.) **Delate siah,**—a great distance. **Elip siah,**—farther. **Elip siah kopa konaway,**—farthest. **Tenas siah,**—a little ways off. **Wake siah,**—not far; near. **Wake siah kahkwa,**—nearly so. **Wawe siah kopa,**—about; adjoining; almost; around; by. (Other spellings: **Sia; saia; sciah; siar; siyah.)**

Si-am, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Ishaiem.) **The grizzly bear.** (Sometimes **siam itchwoot.**—Eells.)

Sick, adj. **(English,**-idem.) **Sick. Example: Sick tumtum,**—grieved; to feel with the heart; regret; worry; sorry; jealous; unhappy; sad; heartache. **Mamook sick tumtum,**—to hurt one's feelings. **Sick kopa kwolan,**—earache. **Sick tumtum kunamokst,**—to have sympathy. **Cole-sick-waum-sick,**—fever and ague.

Sikhs, or **Shikhs, Six,** n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Skasiks; **Sahaptin,**-Shikstua.—Pandosy.) **A friend; companion.** (Used only towards men.—Gibbs.) **Example: Klahowya sikhs,**—how do you do, friend. (Other spellings: **Six; seix; sex; shixe; siks; shiks,)**

Sin'-a-mokst, or **Sin'-a-moxt,** adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Sinimakst.) **Seven. Example: Sinamokst man mitlite yukwa,**—seven men are here. **Tahtlum pe sinamokst,**—seventeen. **Sinamokst tahtlum,**—seventy. **Sinamokst tukamonuk,**—seven hundred. (Other spellings: **Cinamust; senemokst; senemoxt; sennamox; sinamox; sinamuxt.)**

Sis'-ki-you, n. **Cree.** (Anderson). **A bob-tailed horse.** (Tolmie and Dawson give **tshis-ki-you,**—sky; **aht,—kaiookwaht.)**—Editor. (This name, ludicrously enough, has been bestowed on the range of mountains separating Oregon and California, and also on a county in the latter state. The origin of this designation, as related to me by Mr. Anderson, was as follows. Mr. Archibald R. McLeod, a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the year 1828, while crossing the mountains with a pack train, was overtaken by a snow storm, in which he lost most of his animals, including a noted bob-tailed race-horse. His Canadian followers, in compliment to their chief, or "bourgeois," named the place the **Pass of the Siskiyou,**—an appellation subsequently adopted as the veritable Indian name of the locality, and which thence extended to the whole range, and the adjoining district.—Gibbs.) (See note under **Tatoosh.)**

Sit'-kum, n., adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Sitkum (Anderson); **Clatsop,**-Asitko.) **A half; a part; fraction; middle; some; a piece. Example: Delate sitkum,**—exactly half—not a part. **Elip sitkum,**—a quorum; more than half. **Sitkum dolla,**—half a dollar. **Sitkum sun,**—noon. **Elip sitkum sun,**—forenoon. **Kah sun mitlite kopa sitkum sun,**—south. **Tenas sitkum,**—a quarter, or a small part (not often used). **Sitkum bit,**—five cents.

Si'wash, n., adj. **(F). (French,**-Sau-

vage.) **An Indian; Indian; aborigines; a savage; savage. Example: Kiyu siwash mitlite yukwa,**—many Indians are here. **Okoke siwash klootchman,**—that is an Indian woman. **Kumtuks kopa siwash,**—ethnology. **Sitkum siwash,**—a half-breed. "The Siwash of Puget Sound (a general term applied to males of all the tribes) and the Indians of the entire North Pacific coast.")—The Siwash, pp. 10-11. (Walker says: "The word is pure Indian and the one used by the Wasco Indians, and probably by the Klickitats, both of which tribes originally ranged along the Columbia river from the Cascades to The Dalles, and whose languages are nearly identical, to designate a human as distinguished from an animal or other creature. Probably 'people' is the nearest word in English for it. After the coming of the whites among them they adopted the names 'Bostons,' 'King George,' 'Passieuks' (French), etc., retaining the word **'siwash'** for application to Indians. While undoubtedly the Chinook Jargon was more or less of a growth, yet I have been told by the Wasco Indians that the language was perfected and first written down by the Catholic priests at the Dalles, and they appear to have drawn quite freely from the Wasco language in doing so.") "Out of his canoe he is a fish out of water, a sloth away from his natural surroundings. He is like a seal on shore, a duck on dry land, ungainly and awkward."—The Siwash.

Skin, n. **(English,**-idem.) **Skin; a skin; leather; hide; pelt; fur; buckskin. Skin shoes,**—moccasins. **Stick skin,**—the bark of a tree. **Dly skin,**—leather.

Skoo'-kum, or **Skoo-koom,** n., adj. **(S). (Chihalis,**-Skukum.) **Strong; a ghost; an evil spirit or demon; able; solid; potent; powerful; vehement; tight; violent; tough. Example: Nika kuitan yaka skookum,**—my horse is strong. **Delate hyas skookum,**—omnipotent. **Elip skookum,**—strongeer. **Elip skookum kopa konoway,**—strongest. **Halo skookum,** or **Wake yaka skookum,**—feeble; frail; flimsy; impotent; infirm; languid; tender; unable; weak; wavering; decrepit. **Skookum tumtum** (adj., n.),—audacious; brave; bold; capable; daring; dauntless; determined; earnest; indomitable; resolute; robust; sanguine; solid; valiant; boldness; courage. **Skookum chuck,**—swift water; a rapid. **Skookum wawa,**—to beg; beseech; boast; chide; demand; exhort; implore; plead; rebuke; scold; screech; scream; shriek; hulloa; urge. (Other spellings: **Skokoom, skukum, shukum.)** "Skookum Club,"—name given to Democratic Club of Seattle; also name of a famous brand of cigar.

Sla-hal, n. **(C). (Shinook,**-Etlaltlal.) Gibbs says it is **a game played with ten small disks,** one of which is marked, and **mamook slahal,** is to play the game, or gamble with them; while others say that they mean respectively a game and to gamble, in general. ("In Twana the word for the round disks is **Lahul;** in Nisqually, **Lahallab;** in Clallam, **Slehallum;** in Lower Chehalis, **Lahul;** and in Upper Chehalis, **Lal.** For the gambling bones it is **slahal** in Twana and Nisqually, and **slehal** in Clallam. Evidently on account of the similarity of the words, **Slahal** and **Lahul,** these words have been confounded; **mamook lahal** being properly to gamble with the disks; and **mamook slahal** to gamble with the bones."—Eells.)

Snass, n. **(Quaere u. d.). Rain.** (The word is neither Chinook nor Chihalis, and is perhaps manufactured.) **Example: Halo nika tikegh klatawa kopa snass,**—I do not wish to go in the rain. **Snass chako,**—it is raining. **Cole snass,**—snow.

Sol'-leks, or **Sah'-leks,** n., adj. **(Quaere u. d.). Anger; be angry; malice; hate; hatred; hostile; indignant; morose; mad; sulky; sullen; be mad. Example: Mamook solleks,**—to fight; resent; offend: provoke. **Tikegh solleks,**—to be hostile. **Kumtuks solleks,**—to be passionate. **Halo solleks,**—meek; mild; pleasant. **Yaka hyas solleks,**—he is very angry. **Yaka solleks kopa nika,**—he is mad at me. **Chako solleks,**—to become angry; provoked, or offended. **Kyas solleks,**—furious; rabid; full of vengeance or rage; very angry. **Hiyu solleks,**—fury; rage; vengeance. **Solleks wawa,**—a quarrel; growl. (Other spellings: **Saliks, salix, sallix, sallux, silex, soleks.)**

So'-pe-na, v. **(C). (Chinook,**-T'sopena.) **To jump; to leap; hop; skip; spring.**

Spose, conj. **(English,**-Suppose). **If; supposing; that; provided that; in order that.** (Boas says it is more frequently pronounced **pos** on the Columbia river; and that **pos** in Chinook means if; so that **spose** may be explained as due to folk etymology on the part of the traders, or **pos** as folk etymology on the part of the Chinook.—Gibbs.) (Other spellings: **Pos, pose, spos.) Example: Spose mika nanitsh nika canim,**—if you see my canoe. **Spose nika klatawa kopa Chinook,**—if or when I go to Chinook. **Kahkwa spose,**—as if. (See Kloshe spose.) **Spose mika tikegh, nika klatawa,**—if you wish I will go. **Spose kopet lakit tahtlum sun, Jesus yaka tikegh klatawa kopa Saghale,**—(literally) when ended four ten days, Jesus he would go to Heaven,—i. e., when the forty days were ended, He desired to ascend to Heaven. "A conditional or suppositive meaning is given to a sentence by the words **klonas,** perhaps, and **spose** (from the English 'suppose'), used rather indefinitely. **Ex.: Nika kwass nika papa klonas mimaloose,**—I fear my father will die (lit., I afraid my father per-

haps die). **Spose mika klatawa yahwa, pe nika chaco kahkwa,**—if you will go yonder, I will follow (lit., suppose you go that way, then I come the same)." "It will be noticed that these two conjunctions form the only exceptions to the rule that all the grammatical elements of the Jargon are derived from the proper Chinook language. Only two conjunctions, properly speaking, are found in the language—**pe**, from the French word **pues**, and **spose.**"—Hale.

Stick, n., adj. **(English,**-idem). **A stick; a tree; wood; wooden; vine; pole; rod. Example: Stick skin,**—bark. **Ship stick,**—a mast. **Mitwhit stick,**—a standing tree. **Icht stick,**—a yard measure. **Stick shoes,**—leather shoes or boots, as distinguished from skin shoes or moccasins. **Kull stick,**—oak (hard wood). **Isick stick,**—the ash (paddle wood).

Stock'-en, n. **(E). Stockings or socks.** (The Twanas have adopted it into their language as **stah-kid.**—Eells.)

Stoh, adj. **(Chinook,**-idem). **Loose. Example: Mamook stoh,**—to untie; unloose; **undo.** (Metaphorically, to absolve sins.)

Stone, n. **(English,**-idem). **A rock or stone; bone; horn; the testicles; finger nail; boulder. Example: Stone chikamin,**—ore. **Stone kiuatan,**—a stallion. **Mahsh stone,**—to castrate. **Stone illahie,**—a mountain. **T'kope stone,**—quartz; any white stone.

Stote'-kin, adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Stoktkin.) **Eight. Example: Tahtlum pe stotekin,**—eighteen. (Other spellings: **Istoughtkin; sothin; stoghtkin; stopekin; stoktkekin; stotkin.)**

Stutch'-un, n. **(English,**-Sturgeon). **The Sturgeon.** (Other spellings: **Stuchun, stutchin, stogheon, stogeon, stutshin, sturgeon.)**

Sun, n. **(English,**-idem). **The sun; a day. Example: Sun yaka waum alta,**—the sun is warm now. **Okoke sun,**—today. **Tahlkie sun,**—yesterday. **(Ikt tahlkie,**—day before yesterday.) **Tenas sun,**—early. **Sitkum sun,**—noon. **Wake siah sitkum sun,**—almost noon. **Ikt sun,**—Monday. **Mokst sun,**—Tuesday. **Klone sun,**—Wednesday. **Lakit sun,**—Thursday. **Kwinnum sun,**—Friday. **Taghum sun,**—Saturday; (formerly muckamuck sun). **Klip sun,**—sunset. **Elip sitkum sun,**—before noon; the forenoon. **Kimtah sitkum sun,**—after noon; the afternoon.

Sun'-day, or **Sante,** n. **(English,**-idem). **Sunday; week. Example: Kloshe mika chako kopa church house kopa Sunday,**—please to come to church on Sunday. **Sunday sail,**—a flag, because formerly on Sunday the flag was raised at the Hudson's Bay Company's posts. **Ikt Sunday,**—a week. **Hyas Sunday,**—a holiday. (A flag hoisted on a particular occasion is sometimes also called Sunday. The other days of the week are usually counted from this; as, **Icht, Mokst, Klone sun kopet Sunday,**—one, two, three days after Sunday. Saturday used to be called at the Hudson's Bay Company's posts **"muckamuck sun",**—food day, as the one on which the rations were issued.)—Gibbs. (Eells gives: **"Hyas Sunday,**—a holiday, as Fourth of July; Christmas. **Mokst Sunday,**—a fortnight. **Ikt Sunday,**—a week; but the word week is rapidly taking its place.")

T

Tagh'-um, To'-hum, or **Tugh'-um,** adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Takhum; **Cowlitz,**-Tukhum; **Kwantlen,**-Tukhum; **Selish,**-Takkan.) **Six. Example: Tahtlum pe taghum,**—sixteen. **Taghum tahtlum,**—sixty. **Taghum tukamonuk,**—600. (Other spellings: **Taghkum; taham; tahkhum; tahom; tahum; tohhum; tuchum; tughhkam.) (Clallam,**—T'hung. **Upper Chehalis,**—Tahum.)—Eells.

Tahl-kie, or **Tahnl-kie,** adv. **(C). (Chinook,**-Tanlki.) **Yesterday. Example: Yaka chako tahlkie,**—he came yesterday. **Tahlkie sun,**—yesterday. **Icht tahlkie,**—day before yesterday. **"Talki sun,**—yesterday. **Mox talki sun,**—day before yesterday. **Tomollah,**—tomorrow. **Talki moon,**—last month. **Talki waum illahee,**—last summer. **Talki cole illahee,**—last winter."—Buchanan. (Other spellings: **Tahnkie; talke; talki; tanke; tanilkey; tantki; tanlke.)**

Taht'-lum, or **Taht'-le-lum,** or **Tot'-le-lum,** adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Tatlelum.) **Ten.** (The combinations from this are simple.) **Example: Moxt, klone,** &c., **Tahtlum,** signifying twenty, thirty, &c.; **Tahtlum pe icht,** &c., eleven, twelve, &c.; **tahtlum-tahtlum,** one hundred. (Other spellings: **Eattathlelum; tahtelum; tahtil'ɑn; tartlum; tatlelam; tatlelom; tattelum; taughlelum; tohtleum; totlum.)**

T'al-a-pus, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Italipas; **Yakima,**-Telipa (Pandosy). **The coyote or prairie wolf.** A sort of deity or supernatural being, prominent in Indian mythology. A sneak. Eells gives, **"Hyas opoots talapus,**—same as **Talapus.** Some give **Talapus** as Coyote or Prairie Wolf and **Hyas opoots talapus** as Fox, and some exactly the reverse, custom probably being different according to locality.")

Ta-mah-no-us, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Itamanawas.) **A sort of guardian or familiar spirit; magic; luck; fortune; anything supernatural; the spirits; a ghost; goblin; idol; witch.** "A name applied to anything the Indians cannot understand. A **Tah-mah-na-wis man** is a doctor, priest, conjurer, and fortune-teller, a dealer in magic and a maker and de-

stroyer of charms for good and evil, all in the same personage."—Phillips. ("One's particular forte is said to be his **Tamahnous.**")—Gibbs. **Example: Mamook tamahnous,**—to conjure; "make medicine." **Masahchie tamahnous,**—witchcraft or necromancy. Mr. Anderson restricts the true meaning of the word to conjuring. **Halo yaka mitlite tamahnous,**—he has no guardian spirit. "**'Klale Tah-mah-na-wis,**' the name of the secret society of black magic."—Phillips. "There were four kinds of **ta-mahn-a-wis,** sometimes spelled **ta-mahn-o-us,** or spirit practices in vogue among the Twanas as there were among the great family of Selish Indians in Washington. The word **ta-mahn-a-wis** may be and was used in the sense of a noun, an adjective or a verb. As a noun it means any kind of a spirit in the spirit world from the **Sahg-ha-lie Tyee,** or supreme being, to the **klail ta-mahn-a-wis,** or devil, literally, black spirit. As an adjective a **ta-mahn-a-wis** stick, stone, person, etc., is a thing or individual with a **ta-mahn-a-wis** or spirit either of good or evil in it. As a verb it is used in the sense of invoking the aid of spirits, as '**mah-mok ta-mahn-a-wis.**' The four kinds of **ta-mahn-a-wis** of the Indians of the Twana tribe at least are: The '**ta-mahn-a-wis over the sick,**' the incantations of the medicine men; the '**red ta-mahn-a-wis,**' the '**black ta-mahna-wis,**' and the '**spirit land ta-mahn-a-wis.**' The **sick ta-mahn-a-wis** was only practiced for the healing of the sick. The red, or **pill ta-mahn-a-wis,** was an assembling together, an invocation, in short, of the spirits for a good season the following summer. It lasted three or four days and consisted of singing, dancing, the beating of tom-toms, drums and the decoration of the face and limbs and body invariably with streaks and spots of red paint. The black, or **klail ta-mahn-a-wis,** was the free masonry of the Twanas and was without doubt the one great religion of all religious practices among them. It was a secret society to a very large extent, and none but the initiated were ever permitted to have anything to do with it. Masks made in rude imitation of the wolf head were used, and these were called **shway-at-sho-sin.** The practice of the spirit land **ta-mahn-a-wis** was associated with or founded on a very pretty myth believed in by the old Twanas to the effect that a year or two perhaps before an Indian died he or she lost his or her spirit. Spirits from other places, always from below, would visit the Indian and, quite unaware to the person, would take and carry off the spirit and sail with it to their abiding place, there to hold it in captivity unless released by spirits from this life. The theory of the medicine **ta-mahn-a-wis** is that when a person is sick some evil spirit has taken possession of the body, sometimes more than one evil spirit, and of different kinds. It was always the duty of the **ta-mahn-a-wis** doctors to find out what kind of a spirit had entered the body, and then by incantation and ceremony to drive it out."—The Siwash. "The Twana or Skokomish tribe," pp. 32-40. **Ta-mahn-a-wis rattles,**—made out of deer hoofs, bear and beaver teeth, etc. (Other ways of spelling: **Tamahnawas, tamahnawis, tamahnowus, tamanawas, tamanoas, tamanous, tomahnawos, tomanawos.**)

Ta-mo'-litsh, or **Ta-mow'-litsh,** n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Tamulitsh (Anderson); **Yakama,**-Tamolitsh (Pandosy). **A tub; barrel; bucket; cask; keg. Example: Chuck mitlite kopa tamolitsh,**—water is in the barrel. **Icht tamolitsh,**—a bushel measure. (Other ways of spelling: **Tamoolidge, tamolich, tamolich, tamolitch, tamoluck, tamoolitch, tamulidge.**)

Tanse, v., n. **(English,**-Dance.) **To dance. Example: Kiyu tanse alta,**—there is much dancing now.

Te-ah'wit, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Tiawi; **Clatsop,-Klaawit). The leg; the foot.** (Differentiate by gesture). **Example: Klatawa teahwit,**—to go on foot; to walk; **Klook teawit,—Lame.** (Other ways of spelling: **Teeahnute, tearwit, teawhit, teiawit, teouit.**)

Ta-toos'h, To-toos'h, n. **(Chippeway,**-Totosh (Schoolcraft.) "**Tatoosh** from **Cree** or **Otcipwe.** The cognate words are: **Cree** (Lacombe) **totosim,** 'mammelle, pis.' **Otcipwe** (Baraga) **totosh,**-breast, dug, udder; **Algonkin** (Cuoq), **totoc,** 'mammelle.' "—**Chamberlain. The breasts of a female; milk, bosom; breast; teat; udder. Example: Kloshe tatoosh,**—cream. **Tatoosh lakles,**—butter. **Tatoosh gleese,**—butter. Eells says the word **milk** is taking its place. **(Tatoosh Light House, Tatoosh Island** and **Tatoosh,** near Cape Flattery, Clallam County, Wash.) **NOTE:** The words of a **Algonkian** origin which are to be found in the vocabulary of Chinook, as given by the authorities, are consequently: **Kinnikinnik, [le]pishemo, mitass, siskiyou, totoosh, wapatoo.** Regarding the etymology of these loan-words, the following may be said: **Kinni-kinnik.** Derived directly or indirectly from **Otcipwe.** The cognates are **Otcipwe** (Baraga). **Kiniginige,** 'I am mixing together something of diffirent kinds.' (Cuoq) **kinikinige, (melee ensemble des choses de nature differente.'** The radical is seen in **Algonkin** (Cuoq) **kinika,** 'pele-mele'—Cree, **Kiyekaw.** (See supplemental vocabulary). **Lepishimo.** This word evidently consists of the French article **le** and a radical **[a] pishemo.** This latter **apishamon,** 'anything to lie on; a bed: corresponds to the **Otcipwe** (Baraga)

apishemo, 'I am lying on something.' Compare the Western Americanism **apishamore** which Bartlett (Dict. of Americanism, 1877) thus defines: **Apishamore** (Chippeway, **apishamon**). Anything to lie down on: a bed. A saddle-blanket made of buffalo-calf skins, much used on the prairies." **Mitass.** Directly or indirectly (through French-Canadian) from **Otcipwe** or **Cree.** The cognate words are: **Otcipwe** (Baraga) **midass: Algonkin** (Cuoq), **mitas; Cree** (Lacombe) **mitas.** The word exists in Canadian-French in the form of **mitasse.** Dr. Franz Boas kindly informs me that "legging" in Chinook and Clatsop is **imetas.** (See supplemental vocabulary.) **Siskiyou.** Though this word is assigned a Cree origin by Mr. Gibbs, its etymology is very uncertain. Blackfoot **sakhsiu,** "short" and Cree **kiskikkuttew,** "he cuts in two" offer themselves for comparison, but with no certainty"—**Chamberlain. Tshis-ki-yu,** sky, is given by Tolmie and Dawson in "Comparative Vocabularies of the Indian Tribes of British Columbia" —**53 B.** (64, sky) Aht. (Kaiookwaht)—Shaw. **Wappatoo,** under proper order in main alphabet, (q. v.) **Papoose.** Another word may be added to this list, viz., **papus** (papoose)—child. This word is used by the speakers of Chinook in Eastern British Columbia. The Algonkin origin of the word has been disputed by some, but there is every reason to believe that it is connected with the root seen in the Massachusetts **papeissiosu** (Eliot)—'he is very small.'; **peisses** (Eliot) 'child'; **pe-u** (Eliot) 'it is small.' From this root there seems little doubt that the word **papoos** or **papoose** found in Roger Williams, and in Wood ("New England Prospect") has been derived, as Dr. Trumbull has pointed out. These words were all heard by the writer in Western British Columbia in the summer of 1891. **Siskiyou** was not heard and is probably obsolescent."—**Alexander Francis Chamberlain,** "Words of Algonkian origin (in the Chinook Jargon), in Science, Vol. 18, pp. 260-261. 1891.

Ten'-as, or Tan'as, n., adj. **(N). (Nootka,**-Tanas; **Tokwaht,**-Tenes.) **Small; few; little; a child; the young of any animal. Petty; slight; pappoose; baby; a mite. Example: Tenas snow chako,**—a little snow has come. **Chako tenas**—to decrease; diminish; lessen; become less. **Hyas tenas,**—very small. **Mamook tenas,**—to decrease; diminish; lessen. **Tenas ahnkuttie,**—lately; recently. **Tenas hiyu,**—a few; some; several. **Tenas hiyu times,**—sometimes. **Tenas laly,**—an interval; a short time. **Tenas mahsh,**—to move. **Tenas polaklie,**—evening; twilight; sunset; dusk; eve. **Tenas yaka tenas,**—a grand child. **Mokst nika tenas,**—I have two children. **Tenas yaka tenas man,**—a grandson. (Jewitt gives **Tanassis** for a child in Nootka.) **Chikchik kopa tenas,**—a wagon for a child: a baby carriage. (Other ways of spelling: **Tanarse, tanas, tanass, tanax, tunas, tunass.)**

Thousand, adj. **(English,**-idem). (Thousand is either represented by the words **tahtlum tukamonuk,**—ten hundred—or by the word **Thousand.**—Eells.) **Example: Hiyu tillikums mitlite, klonas kunjih thousand,**—many people are here, perhaps many thousand.

Tik-egh, or **Tiky,** v. **(C). (Chinook,**-tikekh). **To want; wish; love; like; choose; pick. "To want, to desire,**—in all shades of meaning and intensity from simple desire or want to amorous and even lustful desire; also, therefore, to love. Also, what one should or ought to want to do, as **mika ticky muckamuck mika lametsin,**—you must take your medicine. **Mika halo ticky smoke,**—you must not smoke. **Mika halo ticky wawa kahkwa kopa nika,**—you must not speak like that to me."—**Buchanan.** "The future, in the sense of 'about to,' 'ready to,' is sometimes expressed by **tikegh,** which means properly to wish or desire. **Nika papa tikegh mimaloose,**—my father is near dying, or about to die."—Hale. **Example: Okoke sun nika tikegh wawa,**—this day I will speak. **Hyas tikegh,**—to long for. **Ikta mika tikegh?** —what do you want? **Yaka tikegh dolla,**—he wants money. **Nika tikegh nika klootchman,**—I love my wife. **Delate halo tikegh,**—to loathe. **Elip tikegh,**—to prefer; choose; rather. **Halo tikegh,**—averse; dislike; unwilling. **Tikegh kumtuks,**—to enquire; to wish to know. (Other spellings: **Takeh; teke; takeigh; tickey; tikeh; tiki; tikke; tikky; t'keh; treh; tukegh.)**

Til'-i-kum, or **tilakum,** n. **(C). (Chinook,**-tilikhum). **People; relations; relatives; associate; family; folks; friends; kin; kindred; band; tribe; fellow nation; population; person.** (Applied generally, it means those who are not chiefs. It is also used to signify a tribe or band.) **Example: Cultus tilikum,**—common or insignificant persons. **Huloima tilikum,**—strangers. **Nika tilikum,**—my relations. **Yaka klatawa kopa yaka tillikums,**—he has gone to his people. **Ahnkuttie tilikums,**—ancestors; forefathers. Eells gives **"Nika tillikums,**—my friends; my relations; so when preceded by the other pronouns, as mika, mesika, nesika, klaska, yaka, it has reference to friends or relations. **Hiyu tillikums,**—a crowd; a throng. (Other spellings: **Telikom; tekum; tilacum; tilecum; tilicum; tellikum; tillikums** (pl.); **tillicum; tillochcum.)**

Til'-i-kum-ma-ma, n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Tlkamama). **A father.** (The word is

not in use in Jargon.—Hale.)

Till, or **Tull,** adj., n. **(English,**-Tire). **Tired; heavy; weight; a weight; a pound; fatigue. Example: Kansih till okook,**—how much does that weigh? **Mamook till,**—to weigh. **Wake till,**—light (not heavy). **Mamook till tumtum,**—to trouble. **Wake siah mimoluse kopa till,**—exhausted. **Nika hyas till,**—I am very tired. **Chako till,**—to become tired; fagged.

Tin'-tin, n. **(By onoma). A bell; an hour; a musical instrument.** "When applied to a clock it means when the bell rings, that is on the hour—therefore it means **hour** or **o'clock.**"—Buchanan. **Example: Mamook tintin,**—to ring a bell. **Kunjih tintin alta?**—what time is it now? (Among the Indians round the Hudson Bay Company's posts, the hours were thus known; as, **Mokst tintin kopet sitkum sun,** two hours, i. e., two bells after noon.) **"Ikt tintin,** one hour or one o'clock. The same word also refers to a church bell and any kind of bell, as well as the sound produced by it."—**Buchanan. Elip tahkum tintin,**—before six o'clock. **Kimtah tahkum tintin,**—after six o'clock. **Tahkum tintin,**—six o'clock; six hours. **Wake siah tahkum tintin,**—almost six o'clock; not far away from six o'clock.

T'kope, adj. **(Chinook,**-idem). **White; light-colored. Example: Okoke pishpish yaka t'kope,**—that cat is white. **T'kope tilikums,**—white people. (Other spellings: **Tecope; teecoop; tekop; tekope; t'koop; la coope.)**

Tlehl. (See Klale).

Tl'kope, v. **(Chinook,**-idem). **To cut; hew; chop. Example: Mamook tl'hop,**—to cut; mow. **Tl'kop ooakut,**—to supplant (to cut one's road). (W. W.—but is being superseded rapidly by the word cut.—Eells.

Toh, or **Tooh. (By onoma). Mamook toh,**—to spit. (A manufactured word).

T'oke-tie, adj. (Kalapuya). **Pretty.** (Not in common use.)

To'-lo, v. **(Kalapuya). To earn; to win at a game; to gain; control; convince; manage; defeat; overcome; overthrow; prevail; profit; prosper; subdue; subject; succeed; triumph. Example: Kansih dolla nika tola spose mamook?**—How many dollars will I earn if I work? **Yaka tolo mokst dollar,**—he earned two dollars. **Nika tolo,**—I succeeded. **Nika tolo yaka,**—I prevailed over him. **Wawa pe tolo,**—to persuade.

To'-luks, n. **(Clallam,**-Toyuk). **The mussel.** (Used on Puget Sound only.)

To-mol-la, adv. **(English,**-to-morrow). **To-morrow. Ikt tomolla,** or **kopet tomolla,**—day after to-morrow.

To-wa'gh, adj. **(C). Chinook,**-Towakh). **Bright; shining; light.**

Tsee, adj. **(Chinook,**-idem). **Sweet.**

Tsee'pie, v., adj. **(Kalapuya). To miss a mark; to mistake one's road; to make a blunder in speaking; to err or blunder; deceive; false; illusive; deceitful. Example: Okoke tseepie mamook,**—that is a deceitful deed. **Tseepie ooakut,**—to take a wrong road. **Mamook tseepie,**—to delude; dissemble; fool; deceive; mistake; (not quite so strong as **Pelton** or **Kliminawhit.**—Eells.) **Tseepie lalang,**—a slip of the tongue. **Tseepie mamook,**—a trick. **Tseepie wawa,**—to mispronounce.

Tshi'-ke, adv. (Quaere u. d.) **Directly; soon.** (Not jargon.)—Hale.

Tsi-at-ko, n. (S); (Chihalis, Nisqually, etc.,-idem; **Clatsop,**-Echiatku). **(A nocturnal demon,** much feared by the Indians. The Skagits give this name to the "Couteaux," a tribe of Indians on Frazer River, of whom they stand in like awe.—Gibbs.)

Tsik'-tsik, or **Tchik tchik,** n. **(By onoma.)** (See Chik-chik.) **A wagon; a cart; a wheel. Example: Tsiktsik wayhut,**—a wagon-road.

Tsugh, n., v. **(Chinook,**-idem). **A crack or split. Mamook tsugh,**—to split. **Chako tsugh,**—to become split or cracked, as by the heat of the sun. **Mamook tsugh illahie,** is by some used instead **of kiugh,** for to plough.

Tuk-a-mo'-nuk, or **Tak-a-mo'-nak,** adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Itakamonak.) **A hundred.** It is, like ten, combined with the digits; as, icht, moxt, klone takamonak, —one hundred, two hundred, three hundred, &c. **Hyas tukamonuk,** or **tahtlum tukamonak,**—a thousand. (Other spellings: **Ethacamunack; tacomonak; takamonuk; takamunak.)**

Tum'-tum, n., v. **(By onoma.,** from the pulsations of the heart. (Anderson). **The heart; the will; opinion; intellect; intention; estimate; memory; mind; opinion; plan; purpose; reason; soul; spirit; surmise; thought; will. (Tumtum,**—as a verb—**To think, to will, to believe, to know.** As a noun—**Thought, will, belief, mind, opinion, knowledge, heart.)**—Buchanan. **Example: Mahsh tumtum,**—to give orders (Gb). **Mamook tumtum,**—to make up one's mind; decide; design; muse; account; contemplate; think; plan. **Mamook kloshe tumtum,**—to make friends or peace. **Sick tumtum,**—grief; jealousy. **Moxt tumtum nika,**—I am undecided, i. e., I have two wills. **Q. Kah nesika klatawa?**—where shall we go? **A. Mika tumtum,**—wherever you please; as you will. **Ikta mika tumtum?**—what do you think? **Halo tumtum,**—without a will of one's own, as a child. The heart seems to be generally regarded as the seat of the mind or will. **Iskum kopa tumtum,**—to believe. **Klap tumtum,**—to decide; recollect; remember. **Mahsh tumtum,**—to forget, (Eells). **Mamook tumtum elip,**—to anticipate. **Mitlite kloshe tumtum kopa,**—to admire. **Skookum tum-**

tum,—bold; boldness; brave; capable; audacious; courage; determined; earnest. **Kahkwa nika tumtum,**—so I think. **Blind kopa tumtum,**—ignorant. **Chako kloshe tumtum,**—to be delighted or reconciled. **Chako sick tumtum,**—to repent; repine; become sorry or sad. **Delate hyas sick tumtum,**—agony. **Keehee tumtum**—jolly. **Halo iskum kopa tumtum,**—to disbelieve; unbelief. **Yutl tumtum,**—glad spirits; happy spirits; proud spirits; rejoice, etc.; glad heart; happy heart, etc. **(Tumtum,** —Heart, mind, will, opinion, belief, spirit —the animal spirits, not supernatural ones—mood, etc. **Marsh tumtum,**—to cast out of mind,—i. e., to forget. **Mamook kloshe tumtum,**—to make or to cause good feeling.)—Buchanan. **Halo klap tumtum,**—to be puzzled; undecided. **Halo proud tumtum,**—lowly; humble. **Halo sick tumtum kopa yaka nesachie,**—impenitent. **Halo skookum tumtum,**—irresolute; cowardly; not brave. **Halo tumtum,**—dull; thoughtless. **Halo tumtum kahkwa,**—to disagree; disbelieve. **Hyas tumtum,**—pompous. **Kloshe kopa nika tumtum,**—beloved. **Mamook tumtum kopa book or papah,**—to study. **Mitlite kloshe tumtum,**—to be contented; delighted; to enjoy. **Mitlite kopa tumtum,** —to remember; recollect. **Nika tumtum halo yaka chako kahkwa,**—unexpected; chance; an accident. **Wake kopet tumtum,**—to remember. **Weght mamook tumtum,**—to reconsider.

Tum-wa'-ta, n. **(Tum,** by onoma.; **English,** Water). **A waterfall, cascade** or **cataract.** (Lewis and Clarke give Timm as used by the Indians above The Dalles of the Columbia in directing them to the falls.) Under the spelling of **Tumwater** it is the name of a place in Thurston County, Wash.

Tup'-shin or **Tip'-sin,** v. **(S). (Chihalis,**-Tupshin.) **A Needle. Mamook tipsin,**—to sew; to mend; to patch.

Tup-so, or **Tip'-so,** n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Tepso.) **A leaf; grass; leaves; fringe; feathers; fur; hair.** Often but incorrectly employed for **Yakso,**—hair. **Example: Tipso illahie,**—prairie. **Dely tipso,**—hay. **Klosh tupso,**—flowers; blossoms; pansy; violet; rose. **Tupso kopa latet,**—hair. **Tupso kopa seahost,**—bread.

Ty'-ee, n., adj. **(N). (Nootka,**-Taiyi; Tyee **(Jewitt). A chief; gentleman; officer; superior; boss; foreman; manager; Indian agent; king; emperor; president. (Anything of superior order.) Example: Saghalie tyee,**—the Deity. **Tyee salmon,** —the spring salmon. **(Tyon** is given by some of the northwestern voyagers as the Eskimo appellation for chief.) **Kahkwa tyee,**—kingly; aristocratic. **Tyee kopa Washington,**—the President of the United States. (Other spellings: **Tai; tai; tie; tye; tyeyea; tyhee.) Tyee court,** —supreme court. **Tyee klootchman,**—empress; queen; matron of an Indian school; a woman of authority. **Tyee kopa newspaper,**—an editor. **Tyee kopa town,** —a mayor. **Tyee salmon,**—spring salmon.

Tzum, or **T'ss-zum,** or **Tsum,** n., adj. **(Chinook,**-idem). **Mixed colors; spots or stripes; a mark or figure; writing; paint; painted; picture. Example: Yaka tzum kopa yaka stick "S",**—his brand on his logs is **"S." Klale chuck kopa mamook tzum,**—ink. **Mamook tzum,**—to write; print; stamp; stain; paint; dye; mark; record; copy; subscribe; indite; endorse; engrave. **Tzum illahie,**—blazed or surveyed land. **Tzum seahost,**—photograph; profile; postage stamps. **Tzum stick,**—a lead pencil; a pen. **Tzum pish,**—a spotted fish, the trout. "When the letter T' is followed by the apostrophe, as above, the sound of the T is 'tiss' as nearly as it can be written, thus making a syllable of itself, as tiss-so-lo, for t'solo."—Phillips.

W

Wagh, v. **(C). (Chinook,**-wakh.) **To pour; to spill; to vomit.**

Wake, adv. **(N). (Nootka,**—wik; **Tokwaht,**—wek.) **No; not; none;** the negative. See **Halo. Example: Wake nika kumtuks,**—I do not understand. **Wake delate kopa nanitch,**—indistinct; indistinguishable. **Wake klaksta,**—none; nobody. **Wake hiyu,**—few; insufficient; lacking; rare; scarce; seldom; scant; scanty; deficient. **Wake kloshe,**—mean; unkind; improper; inconvenient; untrustworthy; nasty; naughty; wrong. **Wake siah,**—not far; near; almost adjoining. **Wake kloshe kopa mahkook,**—unsalable. **Wake siah kopa,**—about; around; by. **Wake siah yahwa,**—thereabouts. **Wake skookum,**—feeble; flimsy; frail; languid; impotent; infirm; tender; delicate; unable; wavering; weak. **Wake skookum kopa,**—impossible; unable; inability. **Wake skookum tumtum,**—irresolute. **Wake wawa,**—dumb; mum; mute. **Note.** —"Many of the Jargon words, though entirely different, yet sound so much alike when quickly spoken, that a stranger is apt to get deceived; and I have known persons who did not well understand the Jargon get angry with an Indian, thinking he had said something entirely different from what he actually did. The words **wake,** no, and **wicht,** directly or after, sound as pronounced, very similar. **Chako, hiac, chako,**—come quick! come, said a settler one day to an Indian who was very busy. **Wicht nika chako,**—I will come directly, said the Indian. But the white man understood him to say,

Wake nika chako,—I will not come, consequently got angry. You don't understand Indian talk; I did not say I would not come, said the Indian. If he had said **Marwitika,** yes, the white man would have understood."—Judge Swan. **(Wicht** means, **again, also, more,** the word is also spelled **weght, wagt, weht, weh't, weltch, weqt,** and **wought.)**—Shaw.

Wap'-pa-too, or **wap'-a-to,** n. **(Quaere u. d.) The root of the Sagitaria sagittifolia,** which forms an article of food. **The potato.** "Chamberlain says, 'from **Cree** or **Otcipwe.** The cognate words are: **Cree** (Lacombe) **wapatow,** 'champignon blanc;' **Otcipwe** (Baraga), **wabado, "rhubarb,"** Algonkin (cuoq) **wabato,** 'rhubarbe du Canada.' It is in all probability a derivative from the root wap—(wab), 'white.'") "The word is neither Chinook nor Chihalis, but is everywhere in common use."—Gibbs. Eells says: "Since the introduction of the potato the latter has been called **wapato,** and the former **siwash waptao."** (Other spellings: **Wapatoe; wahpitto; wapetu; wappato; wappatoe; wappatoo.)**

Wash, v. **(English,**-idem.) **Example: Mamook wash,**—to wash. **Iskum wash,**—to be baptized.

Washington, n. **(E). Congress; the City of Washington; the Indian Department at Washington. Example: Washington potlatch law kopa nesika,**—may mean that congress has made a law for us, or that the Indian Department has done so.

Waum, adj. **(E). Warm. Example: Okoke sun yaka waum,**—today is warm. **Waum illahee,**—summer. **Hyas waum,**—hot. **Waum sick, cole sick,**—fever and ague.

Wawa, or **wau-wau,** v. n. **(N). (Nootka, Nittinat,**—wawe.—Gibbs. **Chinook,**—awawa.—Boas.) **To talk; speak; call; ask; tell; answer; enquire; declare; salue; announce; talk or conversation; converse; apply; articulate; allege; assert; blab; gab; chatter; communicate; argue; gossip; demand; discuss; express; exclaim; hint; interrogate; lecture; mention; narrate; proclaim; profess; propose; question; relate; remark; report; request; say; solicit; message; an anecdote; exclamation; oration; legend; question; tale; sermon; speech; voice; harangue; inquire; jabber; mutter; supplicate; declamation; mandate; narrative; precept. Example: Ikta mika wawa?**—what did you say? **Delate wawa,**—to promise; aver; a fact; truth. **Hiyu kloshe wawa,**—cheer. **Hiyu wawa,**—clamor; argument; much talk; to argue; acclaim. **Kilapie wawa,**—to answer; reply. **Kloshe wawa,**—a proverb; good talk. **Kumtuks wawa,**—to be eloquent. **Mahsh wawa.**—to order; to give orders; command. (Also to disobey, i. e., to throw away the talk as well as to throw the talk at a person.—Eells.) **Potlatch wawa,**—to speak; make a speech. **Potlatch skookum wawa,**—to beg; beseech; boast; chide; demand; exhort; plead; roar; shriek; rebuke; reprove; implore; exclaim; scold. **Cultus wawa,**—idle talk; stuff; nonsense. **Hyas wauwau.**—to shout; boast; talk loud; loud talk. **Wawa halo,**—to deny; decline; object; refuse. **Wawa klimina-whit,**—to lie; tell a falsehood. **Wawa kloshe,**—to bless; speak well; recommend. **Wawa kloshe chako,**—to invite; call. **Wawa kloshe wawa,**—to eulogize; bless. **Wawa kopa,**—to accost. **Wawa kopa Saghalie Tyee,**—to pray; worship; invoke; prayer. **Wawa kopet,**—be still. **Wawa nawitka,**—to acknowledge; allow; assent; consent; permit.

Wayhut, Wwehkut, or **Weehut,**—see Ooakut.

Week, n. **(E). A week.** "It is steadily taking the place of Sunday for week, though I seldom heard it eighteen years ago."—Eells.

Weght, adv. **(C). (Chinook,**-idem.) **Again; also; more. Ex.:** Pe nika weght,—and I too. Pahtlatsh weght,—give me some more. Tenas weght,—a little more yet. Weght nika klatawa,—again I will go. Weght chako,—to reassemble. Weght klatawa boat, (or ship),—to reembark. Weght klatawa Saghalie,—to remount. Weght mamook tumtum,—to reconsider.

Win'-a-pie, adv. **(N). (Nootka; Nittinat,**-Wilapi.) **By-and-bye; presently; wait.** Of local use; the Chinook "alki" being more common.

Wind, or **Win,** n. **(English,**-idem). **Wind; breath; air; atmosphere.** (The winds are often known by the country from which they blow; as, for instance, on the Columbia, an easterly is a Wallawalla wind; at the mouth of the river, a southerly is a **Tilamooks** wind. &c.) See **Chinook wind. Breath. Example: Halo wind,**—out of breath; dead. **Wind yaka skookum alta,**—the wind is very strong now. **Mahsh konoway yaka wind.**—to die; dead. **Mitlite wind,**—to be alive; to have breath. **Wake siah mahsh yaka wind,**—almost dead. **Wind chako,** to blow. **Wind chako halo,**—to stop blowing.

Y

Yah'-ka, Ya'-ka, or **Yok'-ka,** pron. **(C). (Chinook,**-Yaka.) **He; his; him; she; it; hers; its; him; her.** (Anything pertaining to the third person, singular number.) The word **yaka** is often used somewhat tautologically, as,—instead of

saying,—**Okoke kiutan t'kope,**—the horse (is) white, the expression would be,—**Okoke kiutan yaka t'kope,**—the horse, it (is) white. This use of **yaka** is very common.—Eells. **Example: Yaka klatawa,**—he has gone. **Nanitch yaka,**—see him. **Okoke yaka kuitan,**—that is his horse. **Kopa yaka,**—his; hers; its. **Yaka kumtuks muckamuck whiskey,**—a drunkard. **Yaka self,**—himself; herself; itself. **Yakas,**—his; hers; its.

Yah'-wa, adv. **(C). (Chinook,**-Yawakh.) **There; thither; thence; beyond; in that place; that side; that way; yonder. Example: Yahwa yaka mitlite,**—there he is. **Ikt yahwa, ikt yahwa,**—apart. **Wake siah Yahwa,**—thereabouts.

Yak'-so, n. **(Chinook,-idem). (See tupso.) The hair of the head; hair generally. Example: Yaka yakso chako halo,**—his hair is all gone. (See tupso.) **(Tupso** is used more than yakso.—Eells.) (Other spellings: **Iakso, yaksoot.)**

Ya-kwah'-tin, or **Kwah'-tin,** n. **(Chinook & Clatsop,**-Yakwatin.) **The belly; the entrails; stomach; bosom. Example: Yaka sick kopa yaka yakwahtin,**—he has the stomach ache. **Keekwulee yakwatin,**—entrails.

Yaub. (See Lejaub.)

Yi'-em, v., n. **(S). Chihalis,**-Yaiem.) **A story; tale; anecdote; to relate; to tell a story; to confess to a priest; a story or tale; to tattle; to preach.**

Youti, or **Yuti,** adj. **(Quaere Chihalis,**-Eyutlh; **Nisqually,**-Juil.) **Glad; pleased; proud;** (of a horse),—**spirited. Example: Kyas youti yakka tumtum,**—his heart is very glad; he is much puffed up. **"Ulthl** means proud, and **ulticut** long, but they are readily confounded with each other." —Judge Swan.

Youtl'-kut, adj., n. **(C). (Chinook,**-Yutlkut.) **Long** (in dimension); **length. Example: Okoke stick hyas youtlkut. Note.**—"A friend of mine, who was about leaving the Bay, wished to tell some Indians who were working for him that if, on his return, he found they had behaved well, he should feel very proud of them and glad, used the following: **Ulticut nika tumtum,** or, my heart is long, instead of **ulthl nika tumtum,** or, my heart is proud. 'He must have a funny heart,' said the Indian who related it to me. 'He says his heart is long; perhaps it is like a mouse's tail.' "—Judge Swan.

Yout-skut, or **Yutes'-kut,** adj. **(C). (Chinook,**-Yutskuta.) **Short** (in dimension).

Yuk'-wa, or **Yah'-kwa,** adv. **(C). (Chinook,**-Yakwa.) **Here; hither; this side of; this way. Example: Yukwa kopa okook house,**—this side of that house. **Chako yukwa,**—come here.

INDEX

Vocabulary Words

A

Ahnkuttie, formerly; ago.
Alki, soon.
Alta, now.
Ats, younger sister.

B

Boat, boat.
Book, book.
Boston, American.
By-by, by-and-by.

C

Canim, canoe.
Capo, coat.
Chako, to come.
Chee, lately.
Chikamin, metal; money.
Chikchik, wagon.
Chinook, see **(Chinook Indians).**
Chitsh, grandfather.
Chope, grandmother.
Chuck, water.
Cly, to cry.
Cole, cold; winter; year.
Cooley, to run.
Cosho, hog.
Court, court.
Cultus, worthless; nothing.

D

Delate, straight; direct; true.
Dly, dry.
Doctin, doctor.
Dolla, dollar; money.
Dutchman, German.

E

Elip, first; before.
Enati, across.

G

Get-up, rise; risen.
Glease, grease.

H

Hahlakl, wide; open.
Halo, not; none.
Haul, to haul; pull.
Heehee, to laugh; laughter.
Help, to help.
Hoolhool, mouse.
House, house.
Hullel, to shake.
Huloima, other; another.
Humm; bad odor.
Huyhuy, exchange; bargain.
Hyak, swift; fast; hurry.
Hyas, great; very.
Hyiu, much.

I

Ikpoole, to shut.
Ikt, one; once.
Iktah, what.
Iktas, things.
Illahee, land.
Inapoo, louse.
Ipsoot, to hide.
Isick, a paddle.
Iskum, to take; receive.
Itlokum, the game of "hand.'
Itlwillie, flesh.
Itswoot, a bear.

K

Kah, where; whence; whither.
Kahkwa, like; similar to.
Kahpho, elder brother.
Kahta, how; why; what.
Kalitan, arrow; shot.
Kalakala, a bird.
Kamas, scilla esculenta.
Kamooks, a dog.
Kapswalla, to steal.
Katsuk, middle.
Kaupy, coffee.
Keekwulee, low; below.
Kilapi, to turn; return; upset.
Kimta, behind; after.
King Chautsh, English.
Kishkish, to drive.
Kiuatan, a horse.
Klah, free; clear; in sight.
Klahanie, out of doors; out.
Klahowya, the common salutation.
Klahowyum, poor; wretched.
Klahwa, slow; slowly.
Klak, off; out; away.
Klaksta, who? what one?
Klale, black.
Klaska, they; their; them.
Klatawa, to go.
Kliminawhit, a lie.
Klimmin, soft; fine.
Klip; deep.
Kliskwiss, mat.
Klonas, perhaps.
Klone, three.
Kloshe, good.

Kloshe-spose, shall or may I.
Klootchman, woman; female.
Ko, to reach; arrive at.
Kokshut, to break; broken.
Konaway, all; every.
Kopa, to; in; at; etc.
Kopet, to stop; leave off.
Kow, to tie; fasten.
Kull, hard.
Kullaghan, a fence.
Kumtuks, to know.
Kunamokst, both.
Kunjih, how many.
Kwahnesum, always.
Kwahtah, a quarter.
Kwaist, nine.
Kwann, glad.
Kwass, afraid.
Kwinnum, five.
Kwolan, the ear.

L

La boos, or **La push,** mouth.
La caset, a box.
La cloa, a cross.
La gome, pitch; gum.
La hash, an axe.
Lahb, the arbutus uva ursi.
Lakit, or **Lokit,** four.
La lahm, an oar.
La lang, the tongue.
Laly, time.
La messe, ceremony of the mass.
La metsin, medicine.
Lammieh, or **Lummieh,** an old woman.
La monti, a mountain.
La peep, a tobacco-pipe.
La pellah, roasted.
La plash, board.
La pome, apple.
La pote, door.
La tet, the head.
Law, law.
La wen, oats.
Le bal, ball.
Le jaub, the devil.
Le kleh, key.
Le mah, hand.
Le mel, mule.
Le molo, wild.
Le mooto, sheep.
Le pee, foot.
Le plet, priest.
Le sak, bag.
Le whet, a whip.
Lice, rice.
Liver, river.
Liplip, to boil.
Lolo, to carry.
Lowullo, round.
Lope, rope.
Lum, rum; whiskey.

M

Mahkook, to buy.
Mahsh, to sell; to leave.
Mahsie, thanks.
Mahtlinnie, off shore.
Mahtwillie, in shore.
Mahlieh, to marry.
Mama, mother.
Mamook, action; to work; to make; to do.
Man, man; male.
Molass, molasses.
Memaloost, to die; dead.
Mesachie, bad.
Mesika, you; your; yours.
Mika, thou; thy; thine.
Mimie, down stream.
Mitlite, to sit; remain; to be; have.
Mitwhit, to stand.
Mokst, two.
Moola, a mill.
Moolack, an elk.
Moon, moon; month.
Moosmoos, buffalo; cattle.
Moosum, to sleep; sleep.
Mowitsh, a deer.
Muckamuck, food; to eat.
Musket, musket; gun.

N

Na, the interrogative particle.
Naha, a mother.
Nah, interj., look here!
Nanich, to see; look.
Nawitka, yes; certainly.
Nem, a name.
Nesika, we; us; our.
Newhah, here; come here.
Nika, I; me; my; mine.
Numerals,
Nose, the nose.

O

Okoke, this; that; it.
Olallie, berries.
Oleman, old man; old.
Olo, hungry.
Ooskut, or Wayhut, road; way.
Opoots, tail.
Ow, younger brother.
Order of the words.

P

Pahtl, full.
Paint, paint.
Papa, father.
Pasese, blanket; woolen cloth.
Pasiooks, French; a Frenchman.
Pe, and; but.
Pehpah, paper.
Pelton, a fool; insane.
Peshak, bad.
Piah, fire.
Pil, red.
Pilpil, blood.
Pish, fish.
Piupiu, to stink.
Poh, to bloy; a puff of breath.
Polaklie, night.
Polallie, gunpowder; sand.
Poo, the sound of a gun.
Potlatch, a gift; to give.
Pukpuk, a blow with the fist.
Pusspuss, cat.

S

Saghalie, above; up.

Sail, sail; cloth; flag.
Sakoleks, trousers.
Sallal, the sallal berry.
Salmon, salmon; fish.
Salt, salt.
Sapolill, wheat; flour.
Seahhost, face; eyes.
Seahpo, hat.
Self, self.
Shame, shame.
Shantie, to sing.
Ship, ship.
Shoes, shoes.
Shot, shot.
Shugah, sugar.
Siah, far.
Siam, the grizzly bear.
Sick, sick.
Sikhs, a friend.
Sinamokst, seven.
Siskiyou, a bob-tailed horse.
Sitkum, half; part.
Siwash, Indian.
Skin, skin.
Skookum, strong.
Slahal, a game; to gamble.
Snass, rain.
Solleks, angry; anger.
Sopena, to jump.
Spose, suppose; if.
Stick, stick; wood.
Stocken, stocking.
Stoh, loose; to untie.
Stone, stone.
Stotekin, eight.
Stutchun, sturgeon.
Sun, sun; day.
Sunday, Sunday; week.

T

Taghum, six.
Tahlkie, yesterday.
Tahtlum, ten.
Talapus, coyote; prairie wolf.
Tamahnous, magic; the spirits.
Tamolitsh, barrel; tub.
Tanse, dance.
Tatoosh, milk; breast.
Teahwit, leg; foot.
Tenas, small; few; little.
Thousand, thousand.
Tikegh, to want; to love.
Tiktik, a watch.
Tillikum, people; relations.
Till, tired; heavy.
Tintin, bell; o'clock.
T'kope, white.
Tl'kope, to cut.
Toh, spitting.
Tolo, to earn; gain.
Tomolla, tomorrow.
Totoosh, see tatoosh.
Towagh, bright, shining.
Tsee, sweet.
Tseepie, to mistake.
Tsiatko, a nocturnal demon.
Tsiktsik, see chik chik.
Tsugh, a crack, or split.
Tukamonuk, hundred.
Tumtum, the heart; will; mind.
Tumwata, water fall.
Tupsshin, needle.
Tupso, grass.
Tyee, chief.
Tzum, spots; writing.

W

Wagh, to pour out; to vomit.
Wake, no; not.
Wapatoo, potato.
Wash, to wash.
Washington, Washington.
Waum, warm.
Wawa, to talk.
Wayhut, see ooakut.
Week, a week.
Weght, again; also; more.
Winapie, soon; presently.
Wind, wind; breath; life.

Y

Yahka, he; she; it; his; etc.
Yahwa, there; thence.
Yakso, hair.
Yakwahtin, entrails.
Yiem, a story; to relate.
Youtl, proud; pleased.
Youtlkut, long.
Youtskut, short.
Yukwa, here.

SUPPLEMENTAL VOCABULARY

Less Familiar Words---Not Strictly Jargon---or of Only Local Use

A

Ab'-be, (?), well then.
Ad-de-dah', (S), exclamation of pain, sorrow, surprise.
Ah-ha, (C), yes.
Al-ah, (J), expression of surprise.
A-mo'-ta, (C), strawberry.
An-a'h, (J), exclamation of pain or displeasure; ah! oh! fie!
Ats, (C), a sister younger than the speaker.
A-yah'-whul, (S), to lend; to borrow.

B

Be'-be, (F), a kiss; to kiss.
Bit, (E), a dime, or shilling.
Bloom, (E), broom.
Bur-dash, (Canadian F), an hermaphrodite.

C

Cal'-li-peen, (F), a rifle.
Chak-chak, (C), the bald eagle.
Chet'-lo, (S), oyster.
Chet-woot, (S), black bear.
Chil-chil, or **Tsil-tsil,** (C), buttons; the stars.
Chitsh, (S), a grandmother.
Chope, (S), a grandfather.
Cho'-tub, (S), flea.
Chuk-kin, (S), to kick.
Comb, (E), a comb.
Coop'-coop, (C), small dentalium, or shell money.
Cou-lee, (F), a valley.

E

Ee'-na, (C), beaver.
Ek-kah-nam, (C), tale; story.
Ek-ko-li, (C), whale.
Ek'-keh, (C), brother-in-law.
E'-la-han, (S), aid; assistance; alms.
E-li'te, (C), a slave.
E-salt'h, or **Ye-salt'h,** (Wasco.), Indian corn; maize.
Eyeh, (N), yes.

H

Haht-haht, (S), the mallard duck.
Hoh-hoh, (J), to cough.
Ho-ku-melh, (S), to gather; glean.
Hool-hool, (C), a mouse.
Howh, (J), turn to; hurry; ho!
How'-kwutl, (C), inability; unable.
Hunl'-kih, (C), Crooked; knotted; curled.
Hwah, (J), surprise; admiration; earnestness.
Hy'-kwa, (N), shell money; large dentalium.

I

Ik'-ik, (C), fish hook.
It'-lan, (C), a fathom.

K

Kah-de-na, (C), to fight.
Kah'-kah, (J), a crow.
Kah'-na-way, (C), acorns.
Kahp-ho, (C), an elder brother, sister, or cousin.
Kal-ak-a-lah'-ma, (C), a goose.
Kal-a-kwah'-tie, (C), inner bark of the cedar; woman's petticoat of bark.
Ka-mo'-suk, (C), beads.
Ka-wa'k, (S), to fly.
Kaw-ka-wak, (C), yellow or pale green.
Keep'-wot, (C), needle; pin; thorn; sting of an insect.
Keh-loke, or **Kaloke,** (C), a swan.
Keh'-see, (C), an apron.
Keh-wa, (?), because.
Kes'-chi, (C), notwithstanding; although.
Ket-ling, (E), kettle; can; basin.
Kil-it'-sut, (C), flint; bottle; glass.
Kinni-kinnik, smoking weed (mixture). See note under **Tatoosh,** main vocabulary.
Kl'-nootl, (C); tobacco; smoking.
Ki'-wa, (Wasco), crooked.
Kl'-yah, (S), entrails.
Klak'-wun, (S), to wipe, or lick.
Kla'-pite, (C), thread; twine.
Kla-whop, (C), a hole.
Klem'-a-hun, (S), to stab, wound, spear.
Klilt, or **Klile,** (C), sour; bitter.
Klik'-a-muks, (C), blackberries.
Klik'-wal-lie, (C), brass wire; brass armlet.
Kloh-kloh, (C), oysters. See chetlo.
Klook, (E), crooked.
Kluh, or **Klugh,** (C), to tear; to plow.
Kluk-ulh', (C), broad, or wide, as of a plank.
Ko'-ko, (J), to knock.
Ko'-ko-stick, (J), (knock-tree), woodpecker.
Koo'sah, (C), sky.
Kush'-is, (S), stockings.
Kwah-nice, or **Kwad-dis,** (Klikitat), whale.
Kwa-lal-kwa-lal, (C), to gallop.
Kwal'h, (S), an aunt.
Kwates, (S), sour; bitter; not pleased.
Kweh-kweh, (J), a mallard duck.
Kwek-wi-ens, (S), a pin.
Kweo-kweo, (C), a ring; a circle.
Kwetlh, (S), proud.

Kwish, (?), exclamation of refusal.
Kwit-shad-ie, (S), hare; rabbit.
Kwulh, or **kwult'h,** (C), to hit, strike, or wound, (without cutting).
Kwun'-nun, (S), counting; numbers.
Kwutl, (C), literally, fast; to push or squeeze.

L

La-bleed, (F), a bridle.
La-boo-ti, (F), bottle.
La-ca-lat, (F), carrot.
Lagh, (C), to tip; to lean; to stoop; to bend over.
La-gwin', (?), a saw.
La'-kles, (F), fat; oil; grease.
La-lah', (C), to cheat, trick; joke with.
La-leem', (F), a file.
La-pehsh, (F), a pole.
La-pelle', (F), a shovel or spade.
La-pe-osh', (F), a mattock or hoe.
La-piege, (F), a trap.
La-po-el', (F), a frying pan, (a stove.—Hale.)
La-pool', (F), fowl; poultry.
La-poo-shet', (F), fork.
La-sanjel, (F), girth, sash, belt.
La-sse, (F), a saw.
La-sell', (F), saddle.
La'-shal-loo, (F), plough.
La-shan'-del, (F), a candle.
La-shase, (F), chair.
La-shen', (F), a chain.
Las-siet, (F), a plate.
La-sway, (F), silk, silken.
La-tahb, (F), table.
La-tlah', (F), noise.
La-west', (F), waist-coat, vest.
Le-bah-do, or **La-ba-do,** (F), a shingle.
Le bis'-kwie, (F), biscuit, crackers, hard bread.
Le-Blau', (F), a sorrel horse; chestnut colored.
Le-clem', (F), cream-colored.
Le-cook', (F), a cock; a fowl.
Le-doo', (F), finger.
Le-gley, (F & E), a gray horse; gray.
Le-kloo', (F), nail; nails.
Le-koo', (F), neck.
Le-ky'e, (?), spot; spotted; a piebald horse.
Le-lo'-ba, (F), ribbon.
Le-loo', (F), wolf.
Le-mah-to, (F), hammer.
Le-pan', (F), bread.
Le-pish'-e-mo, saddle-blanket or housing. (See note under Tatoosh, main vocabulary.)
Le-pwau, (F), peas.
Le-sap', (F), egg; eggs.
Le- see-blo, (F), spurs.
Le-see'-zo, (F), scissors.
Le-sook, (F), sugar.
Le-tah', (F), the teeth.
Lik-pu'-hu, (?), a sister; an elder sister.
Luk'-ut-chee, (? F), clams.

M

Mah-lie, (S), to forget.
Ma-lah, (C), tin ware, earthenware, dishes.
Mel-a-kwa, (F), a mosquito.
Mist-chi'-mas, (?), slave.
Mit-ass, leggings. (See note under Tatoosh, main vocabulary.)
Moo'-lock, (C), an elk.

N

Na-ha, or **Na-ah,** (C), a mother.
Nau'-its, (S), off shore; on the stream,—Hale. The sea-beach.—Anderson.
Ne-nam-ooks, (C), the land otter.

O

O'-la-pits-ki, (C), fire.
Ol'-hy-iu, (C), a seal.
O'-luk, (S), a snake.
O'-na, (C), razor fish or solen; clams.
Oos'-kan, (C), a cup; a bowl.
O'-pe-kwan, (C), basket; can; tin kettle.
O'-pitl-kegh, (C), bow.
O'-pit-sah, (C), knife, razor, sword.
Ote-lagh, (C), the sun.

P

Pchih, or **Pit-chih,** (?), Thin, as of a board.
Pe-chugh, (C), green.
Pe-what'-tie, (C), thin, slight, flamsy.
Pit-lilh', (?), thick, as molasses.
Poo'-lie, (F), rotten.
Pow'-itsh, (C), crab-apple.

S

San-de-lie, (F), roan colored; a roan horse, ash colored.—Anderson.
She-lok'-um, (C), looking-glass; glass.
Shugh, (C), a rattle.
Shugh-opoots, (C), a rattle-snake.
Shut, (E), a shirt.
Shwah-kuk, (S), a frog.
Si'-pah, (Wasco), straight, like a ram-rod.
Sis'-ki-you, a bob-tailed horse. (See note under Tatoosh, main vocabulary.)
Sit'-lay, (F), stirrups.
Sit'-shum, (S), to swim.
Skwak'-wal, (S), a lamprey eel.
Skwis'-kwis, (C), a squirrel.
Smet'-ocks, (S), the large clam.
Smoke, (E), smoke, clouds, fog, steam.
Soap, (E), soap.
So-le'-mie, (C), the cranberry.
Spo'-oh, (C), faded; any light color.
Spoon, (E), a spoon.
Suk-wal'-al, (C), a gun or musket.

T

Tah-nim, (S), to measure.
Teh-teh, (C), to trot, as a horse.
Te-peh, (C), quill, wing.
Tik'-tik, (onoma), a watch.
Til'-i-kum-ma-ma, (C), a father.
Toke-tie, (Kalapuya), pretty.
To'-luks, (Clallam), the mussel.

Tot, (S), uncle.
To'-to, (onoma, C), to shake, sift, winnow.
To-wagh', (C), bright; shining; light.
Tshi'-ke, (?), directly, soon.
Tshis, (C), cold.
Tsish, (onoma), in imitation of the sound of a grindstone.
Tsole-pat, (Klickitat), a shot-pouch.
Tso'-lo, (Kalapuya), to wander; to lose the way.
Tuk'-wil-la, (Kalapuya), nuts; the hazel nut.

W

Wa'-ki, (C), to-morrow.
Whim, (Wasco), to fell; to throw, in wrestling.

Y

Yah'-hul, (C), a name.
Yah'-kis-ilt'h, (C), sharp, cutting.

Note—The letters (C), (E), (F), (N), and (S), refer to the derivation of words, and signify **Chinook, English, French, Nootka,** and **Salish.** (See explanatory notes.) Words marked (J.) or (onoma.) are considered to be the peculiar property of the Jargon, as having been formed either in imitation of sounds or by some casual invention. (Gibbs, Hale, Chamberlain, Boas, Shaw, Anderson, Pandosy, Cook, Jewitt, Tolmie, Dawson, St. Onge, Scouler, Eells, Walker, Gard,—authorities.) See Pronouncing Vocabulary.

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

KEY TO THE SYMBOLS

The pronunciation is indicated by the simple system of respelling which is used in Webster's International Dictionary. It employs the diacritically marked letters familiar in the schoolbooks of the country. "The defects of the English orthography are well known, but, under the circumstances, we have no choice but to follow it, making up for its deficiencies by the necessary explanations. In the phonetics of the language one point is specially interesting, both as illustrating the usual result of the fusion of two or more languages, and as showing one of the laws which must govern the formation of any international speech. As the Jargon is to be spoken by Englishmen and Frenchmen, and by Indians of at least a dozen tribes, so as to be alike easy and intelligible to all, it must admit no sound which cannot be readily pronounced by all. The numerous harsh Indian gutturals either disappear entirely, or are softened to **h** and **k**. On the other hand, the **d, f, g, r, v, z,** of the English and French become in the mouth of a Chinook **t, p, k, l, w,** and **s**. The English **j** (dzh) is changed to **ch** (tsh); the French nasal **n** is dropped, or is retained without its nasal sound."—Hale. Authority used, Eells.

a, as in far, father ..... ä
a, as in what, not ..... ŏ
a, as in hat, man ..... ă
a, as in law, all, lord ..... a
a, as in mate ..... ā
e, as in met, then ..... ĕ
e, as in meet ..... ē
e, as in they (a, as in mate) ..... ā
i, as in pin ..... ĭ
i, as in pine, aisle ..... ī
i, as in pique (e, as in meet) ..... ē
o, as in not ..... ŏ
o, as in note ..... ō
o, as in do, prove, tomb;—with the sound the same as oo ..... o
oo, as in moon, food, fool ..... o͞o
u, as in rule ..... oo
u, as in pull, bull, full, put ..... u
u, as in but ..... ŭ
oi, as in boil ..... oi
ou, as in out ..... ou
sh, as in shall ..... sh
th, as in thin ..... th
th, as in then ..... th
g, as in gig ..... g
g, as in gem ..... ġ
ng, as in sing, singer ..... ng
wh, as in when ..... hw
ch, as in church ..... ch

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

ABBA, ăb-bä.
ADDEDAH, ä-dĭ-dä.
AHHA, ä-hä.
AHNKUTTIE, än-kŭt-tĭ.
ALKI, ăl-kĭ.
ALTA, ăl-tä.
ATS, ăts.
BEBE, bē-bē.
BURDASH, bŭ-dăsh.
CALIPEEN, kăl-ä-pēn.
CANIM, kä-nĭm.
CAPO, kä-pō.
CHAKCHAK, chăk-chăk.
CHAKO, chä-kō.
CHEE, chē.
CHETLO,
chĕt-lō
or
jĕt-lō.
CHETWOOT, chĕt-woot.
CHIKAMIN, chĭk-ä-mĭn.
CHIKCHIK,
chĭk-chĭk
and
tsĭk-tsĭk.
CHILCHIL,
chĭl-chĭl
and
tsĭl-tsĭl.
CHINOOK,
chĭn-oŏk
or
tsĭn-uk.
CHOTUB, chō-tŭb.
CHUCK, chŭk.
CLY, klī.
COLE, kōl.
COMB, kōm.
COOLEY, kǫ-lī.
COOPCOOP, kǫp-kǫp.
COSHO, kō-shō.
COURT, kō-ŭt.
CULTUS, kŭl-tŭs.
DELATE, dē-lāt.
DLY, dlī.
DOCTIN, dŏk-tĭn.
DOLLA, dŏl-lä.
DUTCHMAN, dŭch-măn.
EENA, ē-nä.
ELIP, ē-lĭp.
ELITE, ē-lĭ-tĭ.
ENATI, ĕn-ä-tĭ.
HAHLAKL, hä-läkl.
HAHTHAHT, hät-hät.
HAKATSHUM, häk-ät-shŭm.
HALO, hä-lō.
HAUL, hąl.
HEEHEE, hē-hē.
HIYU,
HYIU,
hī-ū.
HOHHOH, hōh-hōh.
HOOLHOOL, hǫl-hǫl.
HULOIMA, hŭl-ŏi-mä.
HUYHUY, hǫ-ī-hǫ-ī.
HYAK, hī-äk.
HYAS, hī-ăs.
HYKWA, hī-kwä.
IKPOOIE, īk-pǫ-ī.
IKT, īkt.
IKTA, īk-tä.
IKTAS, īk-täz.
ILLAHEE, īl-lä-hē.
INAPOO, īn-ä-pǫ.
IPSOOT, īp-sǫt.
ISICK, īs-īk.
ISKUM, īs-kŭm.
ITLAN, īt-lăn.
ITLOKUM, īt-lō-kŭm.
ITSWOOT, īts-wǫt.
ITCHWOOT, ītch-wǫt.
KAH, kä.
KAHKAH, kä-kä.
KAHKWA,
kä-kwä,
kwą-kwą.
KAHNAWAY, kä-nä-wā.
KAHPO, kähp-ho.

KAHTA, kä'tä.
KALAKALA,
kä-läk-ä-lä,
kŭl-läk-ä-lä,
kŭl'lä-kŭl'lä.
KALAKALAHMA, kä-läk-ä-lä'mä.
KALITAN,
kä-lī'tăn,
ka-li'a-tan.
KAMASS,
kăm'äs,
läk'ăm-äs.
KAMOOKS, kä'mooks.
KAMOSUK, kä-mō'sŭk.
KAPSWALLA, kăp-swŏl-lä.
KAUPY, kạ'pī.
KEEKWULEE, kē'kwŭ-lī.
KILAPI, kĭl'ä-pī.
KIMTA, kĭm-tä.
KING GEORGE, Kĭng Ġạġ.
KINNYKINICK, kĭn'ī-kĭn-ĭk.
KINOOTL, kī'nootl.
KIWA, kī'wä.
KIYAH, kī'ya.
KLAH, klä.
KLAHANIE, klä'hä-nī.
KLAHOWYA, klä-how'yä.
KLAHOWYUM, klä-how'yŭm.
KLAHWA, klä-wä.
KLAK, klăk.
KLAKSTA, klăks-tä.
KLALE, klāl.
KLAP, klăp.
KLAPITE, klä-pīt.
KLASKA, klăs'kä.
KLATAWA, klăt'ä-wạ.
KLAWHOP, kla-hwŏp.
KLEMAHUN, klĕm-ä-hŭn.
KLIKAMUKS, klĭk'ä-mŭks.
KLILT, klĭlt.
KLIMINAWHIT, klĭ-mĭn'ä-hwĭt.
KLIMMIN, klĭm'ĭn.
KLIP, klĭp.
KLISKWIS, klĭs'kwĭs.
KLOHKLOH, klō-klō.
KLONAS, klō-năs.
KLONE, klōn.
KLOOK, klōōk.
KLOOTCHMAN, klōōtch-măn.
KLOSHE, klōsh.
KO, kō.
KOKSHUT, kŏk'shŭt.
KONAWAY, kŏn'ä-wā.
KOOSAH, kōō'sä.
KOPET, kō-pĭt.
KUITAN,
KIUATAN,
kū'ĭ-tăn.
KULL, kŭl.
KULLAGHAN, kŭl-lä'hän.
KUMTUKS, kŭm'tŭks.
KUNAMOKST, kŭn'ä-mŏkst.
KUNJIH, kŭn'jĭ.
KUNSIH, kŭn'sĭ.
KWAHTA, kwạ̈'ta.
KWASS, kwŏs.
KWATES, kwāts.
KWEEST, kwēst.
KWAIST, kwāst.
KWEHKWEH, kwĕ'kwĕ.
KWINNUM, kwĭn-ŭm.
KWOLAN, kwō-lăn.
KWUNNUM, kwŭn-ŭm.
LA BOOS,
LA PUSH,
lä-pụsh.
LA CASSET, lä-kä-sĕt.
LA CLOA, lä-klo'ä.
LA GOME, lä-gōm'.
LA HASH, lä-hăsh'.
LAKIT, lŏk-ĭt.
LA LAHM, lä-läm'.
LA-LANG, lä-lăng'.
LALY, lä'lĭ.
LA METSIN, lä-mĕt-sĭn.
LA MONTI, lä-mŏn-tĭ.
LA PEA, lä-pē'ä.
LA PEEP, lä-pēp'.
LA PLASH, lä-plăsh.
LA POME, lä-pōm'.
LA POTE, lä-pōt.
LA TET, lä-tĕt'.
LAW, lạ.
LA WEEN, lä-wēn.

LE BAL, lĭ-bą́l.
LE BLAU, lē-blą́.
LE COCK, lē-kŏk.
LE JAUB, lē-ǵą́b.
LE KLEH, lē-klē.
LE MAH, lē-mā́.
LE MEL, lē-mĕ́l.
LE MOOL, lē-mōōl.
LE MOLO, lē-mṓ-lō.
LE MOOTO, lē-mōō-tō.
LE PLET, lĭ-plĕt.
LE PWAU, lĭ-pwą́.
LE SAK, lĭ-sāk.
LE WHET, lē-hwĕt.
LA WHIP, lā-hwĭp.
LICE, lĭs.
LIPLIP, lĭp-lĭp.
LIVER, lĭv-ă.
LOCKIT, see Lakit.
LO LO, lō-lō.
LOPE, lōp.
LUMMIEH, lŭm-mĭ-ĭ.
MAHKOOK, mä-kuk.
MAHSH, mäsh.
MALIEH, mắl-ĭ-ŭ.
MAMA, mä́-mä.
MAMOOK, mä́-mŭk.
MESACHIE, mē-sä́ch-ĭ.
MESIKA, mē-sĭ-kä.
MIKA, mĭ-kä.
MIMALOOSE, mim-ä-loos.
MITLITE, mĭt-lĭt.
MITWHIT, mĭt-whĭt.
MOKST, mŏkst.
MOOLACK, moo-lŭk.
MUCKAMUCK, mŭk-ä-mŭk.
NA, nä.
NAH, nä.
NAHA, nä-hä.
NANITCH, nän-ĭch.
NAWITKA, nä-wĭt-kä.
NESIKA, nē-sĭ-kä.
NIKA, nĭ-kä.
OKOKE, ō-kŏk.
OLALLIE, ō-lăl-ĭ.
OLEMAN,
ōl-măn.
ō-lĭ-măn.
OLO, ō-lō.
OOAKUT,
WAYHUT,
oo-ä-kŭt.
OPOOTS, ō-pōōts.
PAHTL, pätl.
PAHTLUM, pät-lŭm.
PAPA, pä-pä.
PAPAH, pä-pä.
PASEESIE, pä-sē-sĭ.
PASIOOKS, pä-sĭ-ooks.
PE, pē.
PELTON, pĕl-tŭn.
PIAH, pĭ-ä.
PIL, pĭl.
PILPIL, pĭl-pĭl.
PISH, pĭsh.
PIUPIU, pē-ū-pē-ū.
PUSSPUSS, pĭsh-pĭsh.
POH, pō.
POLAKLIE, pō-lăk-lĭ.
POLALLIE, pō-lăl-ĭ.
POTLATCH, pŏt-lăch.
PUKPUK, pŭk-pŭk.
SAGHALIE, sŏh-hä-lĭ.
SAKOLLEKS, sä-kŭl-ĕks.
SALLAL, săl-ăl.
SALMON, săm-ŭn.
SAPOLIL, sä́p-ō-lĭl.
SEAHHOST, sē-ä-hōst.
SEAHPO, sē-ä-pō.
SHUGA, shu-gä.
SIAH, sĭ-ä.
SIKHS, sĭks.
SHIKHS, shĭks.
SINAMOKST, sĭn-ä-mŏkst.
SISKIYOU, sĭs-kĭ-yōō.
SISTER, sĭs-tŭ.
SIWASH, sĭ-wŏsh.
SKOOKUM, skoo-kŭm.
SLAHAL, slä-hăl.
SNASS, snäs.
SNOW, snō.
SOLLEKS, sŭl-lŭks.
SOPENA, sō-pē-nä.
SPOSE, spōz.
STOCKEN, stŏk-ĕn.
STOTEKIN, stŏt-kĭn.

STUTCHUN, stŭch-ŭn.
TAGHUM, tä-hŭm.
TAHLKIE, tŏl-kī.
TAHTLUM, tŏt-lŭm.
TAMAHNOUS, tä-mä-nō-ŭs.
TAMOLITSH, tä-mō-lĭch.
TANSE, tăns.
TENAS, tēn-ăs.
THOUSAND, thow-zănd.
TIKEGH, tĭk-ī.
TIKTIK, tĭk-tĭk.
TILIKUM, tĭl-ä-kŭm.
TILL, tĭl.
TINTIN, tĭn-tĭn.
T'KOPE, T'kōp.
TL'KOPE, Tl'kōp.
TOMOLLA, tō-mŏl-lä.
TOTOOSH,
TATOOSH,
too-toosh.
TSEEPIE, tsē-pī.
TSOLO, tiss-sō-lō.
TUKAMONUK, tŭk-ä-mō-nŭk.
TUMTUM, tŭm-tŭm.
TUMWATA, tŭm-wa-tŭ.
TUPSO, tŭp-sō.
TYEE, tī-ē.
TZUM, tzŭm.
WAKE, wăk.
WAPATO, wap-ä-tō.
WAUM, wąm.
WAWA, wą-wą.
WAYHUT, see Ooakut.
WEGHT, wĕkt.
WHIM, hwĭm.
WHISKEY, hwĭs-kī.
WINAPIE, wĭn-a-pī.
YAHWA, yä-wä.
YAHKA, yä-kä.
YAKA, yä-kä.
YAKSO, yäk-sō.
YAKWAHTIN, yä-kwä-tĭn.
YOUTL, yōtl.
YOUTLKUT, yōtl-kŭt.
YUKWA, yŭk-wä.
YAHKWA, yä-kwä.

Note—"With the spelling in use I have learned that it is useless for any person who has not heard a Chinook word used, to try to give its pronunciation. The accented syllable is marked. It must not be supposed, however, that the pronunciation I have given is the only correct one; as already stated, there are often different ways of pronouncing the same word in different localities. The other authors use the letters much as they are used in English, which really means that their sounds, especially those of the vowels, cannot be easily understood until the person hears them sounded by some one who understands their pronunciation." **Authority:** Myron Eells, D. D. See note under **Kalakala,** main vocabulary.--Hale.

ENGLISH--CHINOOK

A

Abase, mamook keekwulee.
Abdomen, yakwahtin; kwahtin.
Abed, kopa bed.
Abide, mitlite.
Abject, cultus .
Able, skookum.
Aboard, kopa boat, (or ship or canim).
Abolish, mamook halo.
Aborigines, siwash.
Abound. hiyu mitlite.
About, wake siah kopa.
Above, saghalie.
Abroad, klahanie.
Abscond, kapswalla klatawa; ipsoot klatawa.
Absent, halo mitlite.
Absolve, mamook stoh; mamook mahsh.
Absurd, pelton; wake delate.
Accept, iskum.
Accident, nika tumtum halo yaka chako kahkwa.
Accompany, klatawa kunamokst; chako kunamokst.
Accomplice, yaka mamook mesachie kunamokst.
Accomplish, mamook.
According to, kopa
Accumulate, iskum hiyu.
Accurate, delate.
Achieve, mamook.
Acknowledge, wawa nawitka.
Acorns, kahnaway.
Acquaint, mamook kumtuks.
Acquire, iskum.
Across, enati; inati.
Act, Action, mamook.
Active, delate halo lazy.
Add, mahsh kunamokst.
Adjoin, wake siah kopa.
Admiration, hwah.
Admire, mitlite kloshe tumtum kopa.
Admonish, potlatch kloshe wawa.
Adore, mitlite delate kloshe tumtum kopa; atole.
Adorn, mamook kloshe.
Adrift, cultus mitlite kopa chuck.
Adulterate, mamook mesachie; mahsh mesachie kunamokst.
Adulterer, man yaka kumtuks kapswalla klootchman.
Adultress, klootchman yaka kumtuks kapswalla man.
Advice, Advise, cultus potlatch tumtum.
Afar, siah.
Affable, kloshe.
Affirm, wawa delate.
Afflict, mamook trouble; mamook sick tumtum.
Afoot, kopa lapea.
Afraid, kwass.
After, Afterwards, kimta.
Again, weght.
Aged, oleman.
Aggressor, yaka mamook mesachie elip.
Agree, tumtum kunamokst.
Agriculture, mamook illahee.
Agriculturist, illahee man.
Aground, kopa illahee.
Ague, colesick.
Ah! (Admiration), wah! hah!
Ah! (In pain), anah.
Ahead, elip.
Aid, Help, elan.
Alarm, mamook kwass.
Alike, kahkwa.
Alive, mitlite wind.
All, konaway.
Almighty, the, Saghalie tyee.
Almost, wake siah.
Alms, elahan, elann.
Alms, to give, mamook klahowiam, or klahowya; potlatch dolla.
Aloft, kopa saghalie.
Alone, kopet ikt.
Also, weght.
Alter, mamook huloima.
Although, keschi.
Always, kwahnesum.
Am, mitlite is sometimes used; sometimes no word is used.
Amass, isskum hiyu.
Ambiguous, mokst wawa.
Ambition, hyas tikegh.
Amen, kloshe kahkwa.
American, Boston.
Amid, Among, kunamokst; katsuk.
Amount, konoway.
Amuse, mamook heehee.
Amusement, heehee.
Ancient, hyas ahnkuttie.
And, pee; pe.
Anew, chee.
Angel, lesash; tamahnous.
Anger, Angry, solleks.
Angler, pish man.
Annual, ikt cole ikt cole.
Another, huloima.
Answer, kilapie wawa.
Antediluvian, elip kopa hyas chuck kopa Noah yaka time.
Anticipate, mamook tumtum elip.
Anus, opoots.
Anxious, hyas tikegh.
Any, klaksta.
Apart, ikt yahwa, ikt yahwa.
Apostle, leplet.
Appeal, wawa kopa elip hyas court.
Appear, chako kah (nika) nanitch.
Apple, lepome; apple.
Apply, (if in words) wawa; (if of things) mahsh.
Approve, (nika) tumtum kahkwa.
Approach, chako wake siah.
Apron, kehsu; kisu.
Arbutus uva ursi, lahb.
Archangel, tyee lesash.
Archbishop, tyee leplet.
Archfiend, tyee kopa mesachie; tyee

skookum.
Archipelago, kah hiyu ailand mitlite.
Arctic, kah delate hiyu cole mitlite.
Ardent, waum tumtum.
Argue, hiyu wawa.
Arise, mitwit; get up.
Arithmetic, book yaka mamook kumtuks nesika kopa kwunnum; mamook tzum.
Arm, (n.) lemah; (v.) iskum musket; potlatch musket.
Army, hiyu sojers.
Around, wake siah kopa.
Arouse, mamook get up.
Arrest, mamook haul; mamook kow.
Arrive, Arrive at, ko; chako; klap.
Arrow, kalitan; stick kalitan.
Ascend, klatawa saghalie.
Ash, isick stick.
Ask, wawa.
Asleep, moosum.
Assault, pight.
Assemble, chako kunamokst.
As, kahkwa.
As if, kahkwa spose.
Assent, wawa, nawitka.
Assess, mamook tzum iktas.
Assessor, tyee kopa mamook tzum illahee
Assistance, elahan; help.
At, kopa.
Atheist, man yaka wawa halo saghalie tyee mitlite.
Attack, pight elip.
Attend, klatawa.
Attire, iktas.
Auburn, sitkum klale; sitkum pil.
Audacious, skookum tumtum.
Audience, hiyu tillikums kopa house.
Argument, mamook hiyu; mamook hyas.
Aunt, kwalh; papa or mama yaka ats; tant; aunt.
Authentic, delate.
Autumn, tenas cole illahe.
Avaunt, klatawa.
Aver, wawa delate.
Averse, halo tikegh.
Avidity, hyas tikegh.
Avoid, klatawa kopa huloima ooahut.
Awake, halo moosum; halo sleep.
Away, siah.
Awe, kwass.
Awl, shoes keepwot, or kipuet.
Axe, lahash.
Aye, nawitka.

B

Baby, tenas.
Bad, mesahchie; peshuk. Cultus.
Bad Spirit, mesachie tumtum (if in a person); mesachie tamahnous (if another spirit).
Bag, lesak.
Ball, lebal.
Bargain, mahkook; huyhuy.
Bark, stickskin.
Barley, lashey; lareh.
Barrel, tamolitsh.
Basin, ketling.
Basket, opekwan; basket.
Bat, polakle kulakula.
Battle, pight.
Bath, mamook wash.
Be, sometimes mitlite is used, and sometimes no word is used.
Be Still, kopet wawa.
Beach, polalle illahe; nauits.
Beads, kamosuk.
Bear (black), itchwoot; chetwoot; itswoot.
Bear (grizzly), siam itchwoot.
Bear, (v.) lolo.
Beard, tupso or yakso kopa seahost.
Bearer, man yaka kumtuks lolo.
Beat, to, kokshut; mamook kokshut.
Beautiful, kloshe.
Beaver, eena.
Becalm, halo wind.
Because, kahkwa; kehwa.
Become, to, chakko.
Become hard, chahko kull. (For other connections of **become** see chako, in Chinook, English part).
Bed, bed.
Bed Quilt, tzum pasessie.
Beef, itlwillie.
Before, elip.
Beg, skookum wawa.
Begin, chee mamook; mamook elip.
Begone, klatawa.
Behave, mamook kloshe.
Behind, kimta.
Behold, nah; nanitch.
Believe, iskum wawa; iskum kopa tumtum.
Bell, tintin; dingding; (ring the bell, mamook tintin).
Beloved, kloshe; kloshe kopa tumtum.
Belle, kloshe tenas klootchman.
Belly, yakwahtin.
Below, keekwulee.
Belt, lasanjel.
Beneath, keekwulee.
Benefit (v.), mamook kloshe.
Berries, olallie; olillie.
Beside, Besides, kunamokst.
Best, elip kloshe kopa konoway.
Better, elip kloshe.
Between, kunamokst; katsuk; potsuk.
Beyond, yahwa.
Bible, saghalie tyee yaka book.
Big, hyas.
Bird, kallakala; kulakula.
Biscuit, lebiskwee, or labisquee.
Bit, or dime, bit.
Bite, muckamuck.
Bitter, klihl, or klile; mesachie.
Black, klale.
Blackberries, klale olallie; klikamuks.
Blackbirds, klale tenas kalakala.
Blackfish, kahkwa klale.
Blanket, paseesie.
Bleed, mamook pilpil.
Bless, wawa kloshe wawa.
Blessing, kloshe wawa.
Blind, halo seahost; halo nanitch.
Blood, pilpil.
Blow, (v.) wind chako; hiyu wind.
Blow out, mamook poh.
Blue (light), spooh.
Blue (dark), klale.

Blunder, to, tseepie.
Blush, chako pil kopa yaka seahost.
Boar, man cosho.
Board, la plash.
Boast, hyas wawa; skookum wawa.
Boat, boat.
Bobtailed (a bob-tailed horse), siskiyou.
Boil, to, (v.) liplip; mamook liplip.
Bold, Boldness, skookum tumtum; halo kwass.
Bone, stone.
Boots, stick shoes.
Bore, to, mamook thalwhop; mamook hole.
Borrow, to, ayahwhul; iskum dolla; alki pay.
Bosom (female), totoosh; yakwahtin.
Boss, tyee.
Both, kunamoxt; mokst.
Bottle, labooti; labotai.
Bow, opitlkegh; stick musket.
Bow (of boat), nose.
Bowl, ooskan; uskan.
Box, la casett; la kassett.
Boy, tenas man.
Bracelet, klikwallie; kweokweo.
Brass, pil chikamin; klikwallie.
Brave, skookum tumtum.
Bread, le pan; sapolil; piah sappolil.
Break, to, kokshut; mamook kokshut; mamook klimmin.
Breakfast, muckamuck kopa tenas sun.
Breasts, totoosh.
Breath, wind.
Breech Clout, opoots sill; opoots sail.
Bride, klootchman yaka chee malieh.
Bridegroom, man yaka chee malieh.
Bridle, la bleed.
Bright, towagh, or tewagh.
Bring, to, lolo; mamook chahco; newah.
Broad, klukulh.
Broken legged, kokshut lapea.
Broken, kokshut.
Brook, tenas chuck; tenas cooley chuck.
Broom, bloom.
Brother, ow.
Brother, kahpho, or elip ow, if elder than the speaker; kimta ow, or ow, if younger. Male cousins the same.
Brother-in-law, ats yaka man; klootchman yaka ow; ekkeh.
Brown, sitkum klale; tenas klale; klale.
Buck, man mowitch.
Bucket, tamolitsh.
Buffalo, moosmoos; wild moosmoos.
Build, mamook house.
Builder, la plash man.
Bull, man moosmoos.
Bullet, le bal; kalitan; musket yaka ball.
Bundle, kow; iktas.
Bungler, man yaka cultus mamook.
Burn, mamook piah.
Burst, kokshut.
Bury, mahsh kopa illahee.
But, pe; pee.
Butcher, man yaka kumtuks mamook mimoluse moosmoos.
Butter, totoosh gleese; totoosh lakles.
Buttons, chilchil; tsiltsil.
Buy, to, mahkook.
By, wake siah kopa; kopa.
By-and-by, winapie; alki.

C

Calf, tenas moosmoos.
Calico, tzum sail; sail.
Call, to, wawa.
Calm, halo wind.
Calve, mahsh tenas.
Can, skookum kopa.
Candle, la shandel; glease piah.
Cannot, halo skookum kopa; howkwutl.
Canoe, canim.
Cap, seahpo.
Capable, skookum kopa; skookum tumtum.
Capsize, keelapie; kilapie.
Captive, elite.
Capture, mamook kow.
Car, (R. R.), piah chickchick.
Careful, kloshe nanitch.
Careless, kultus; halo kloshe nanitch.
Carpenter, la plash man.
Carrot, la calat.
Carry, to, lolo.
Cart, chikchik; tsiktsik.
Carve, mamook cut.
Cascade, tumwata.
Cash, dolla; chikamin.
Cask, tamolitsh.
Cast, mahsh.
Castrate, to, mahsh stone.
Cat, pusspuss; pishpish.
Cataract, tumwater.
Catch, iskum; mamook kwotl.
Cautious, (to be), kloshe nanitch.
Cease, kopet.
Cedar, canim stick; lametsin stick; kpai; kalakwahtie stick.
Cedar Bark (inside), kalakwahtie.
Celestial, kopa saghalie.
Certain, delate.
Cattle, moosmoos.
Certainly, nawitka.
Chain, lashen; chikamin lope.
Chair, la shase.
Chance, nika tumtum halo yaka chako kahkwa.
Change, huyhuy; mamook huyhuy.
Characters, tzum.
Cheap, wake hyas mahkook.
Cheat, to, lalah; mamook pelton.
Cheated, (I am), nika chako pelton.
Cheeks, seahost; capala.
Cheer, hiyu kloshe wawa.
Chicken, la pool.
Chief, tyee.
Child, tenas.
Chilly, tenas cole.
Choose, tikegh; elip tikegh.
Christmas, hyas Sunday; klismes.
Clams, ona; lukutchee; lakwitchee; clams; (smetocks, the large kind).
Clay, illahee.
Clean, (adj.) halo illahee; (n.) mamook clean.
Clear up, to, chako klah.
Clerk, tzum man.
Climb, klatawa saghalie.
Close, (v.) mamook ikpoole.

Cloth, (cotton), sail.
Clothes, iktas.
Clouds, smoke; smoke kopa saghalie; cultus smoke.
Coast, illahee wake siah kopa chuck.
Coat, capo; kapo.
Coffee, kaupy.
Cold, cole.
Color, tzum; chym.
Comb, (n.) comb.
Comb, to, (v.) mamook comb.
Come, to, chahko; newah.
Come out of the water, chako klahanie kopa chuck.
Command, (v.) mahsh wawa; (n.) law.
Commandments, saghalie tyee law.
Commence, mamook begin; chee mamook.
Common, kloshe kopa konoway; cultus.
Communion, Jesus yaka muckamuck.
Complete, mamook kopet.
Conceal, ipsoot.
Conceive, klap tenas.
Conceive, (in mind) mamook tumtum.
Concur, (I), (nika) tumtum kahkwa.
Confess, to, yiem; wawa.
Confession, to go to, kofes; kopes. Chachas bilalam, or milalam (holy talk).
Confirmation, lakonfirmation; kopil masio
Confine, mamook kow.
Confirm, mamook delate.
Confirmed (pas.), chako delate.
Confirmation, lakonfirmation; kopli masio
Congregate, chako, or klatawa kunamokst
Conjurer, siwash doctin; tamahnous man.
Conjuring, tamahnous; mamook tamahmous.
Consecrate, potlatch kopa saghalie tyee.
Contented, mitlite kloshe tumtum.
Contrite, cly tumtum; sick tumtum.
Control, tolo.
Conversation, Converse, wawa.
Convince, tolo.
Cook, to, mamook piah; mamook piah muckamuck.
Cooked, (pas.) chako piah.
Copper, pil chikamin.
Copy, mamook tzum.
Cord, tenas lope; lope.
Cordially, kloshe tumtum.
Cork, (v.) ikpooie.
Corn, esalth.
Corral, kullagh; kullaghan.
Correct, delate.
Cost, (how mush) kunjih dolla?
Cotton goods, sail.
Cougar, hyas pishpish.
Cough, hohhoh.
Counsel, cultus potlatch tumtum.
Count, mamook kwunnun; mamook kunjih; mamook tahnin.
Country, illahee.
Couple, mokst.
Courage, skookum tumtum.
Cousin, (see brother and sister.) (English, idem.)
Cover, (v.) mahsh ikta kopa haghalie.
Covet, tikegh kapswalla.
Cow, klootchman moosmoos.
Coward, halo skookum tumtum; kwass man.
Coyote, talapus.
Crabapple, powitsh; siwash apple.
Crack, tsugh.
Cranberry, solemie; swamp olallie; pil olallie; siwash isalk.
Crazy, pelton; clazy; pelton scotty.
Cream, kloshe totoosh.
Cream-colored, le clem.
Creator, saghalie tyee.
Creek, tenas chuck.
Creep, tenas cooley.
Cricket, (large), mesachie cultus kalakala; mesachie cultus sopena.
Crooked, kiwa; tseepie; clooked; wake delate; hanlkek.
Cross, (n.) la cloa.
Crow, kahkah.
Crowd, hiyu tillikums.
Cry, to, cly.
Cultivate, mamook kloshe.
Cup, ooskan; cup; lepot.
Cure, mamook kloshe.
Cured, chako kloshe.
Curly, hunlkih.
Currant, pil olallie; culant.
Currency, papah dolla.
Curse, (n.) mesachie wawa.
Curse, (v.) wawa mesachie.
Cut, to, tikope; mamook cut.

D

Dance, to, tanse.
Danger, mesachie mitlite.
Dark, darkness, polaklie.
Darken, mamook polaklie.
Dash, (v.) mahsh.
Daughter, tenas klootchman.
Dawn, delate tenas sun; chee chako light.
Dazzle, hiyu skookum light; kahkwa halo nika nanitsh.
Dead, memaloost; mimoluse; mahsh konoway yaka wind; yaka wind chako halo.
Deadness, kahkwa mimoluse.
Deaf, ikpooie kwollan; halo kwolan.
Deafen, mamook halo kwolan.
Deaf mute, halo kwolan halo wawa.
Death, mimoluse.
Death bed, bed kah yaka mimoluse.
Dear, (expensive), hyas mahkook.
Dear, (loved), kloshe.
Death warrant, papah yaka wawa, nawitka yaka mimoluse.
Debate, pight wawa.
Debility, halo skookum; wake siah sick.
Decay, chako cultus; chako mimoluse; chako rotten.
Deceit, kliminawhit wawa.
Deceive, wawa kliminawhit mamook lalah.
Deceiver, yaka kumtuks wawa kliminawhit.
Decide, mamook tumtum; klap tumtum.
Decision, tumtum.
Decline, wawa halo.
Deed, mamook.
Deep, klip; hyas keekwulee.
Deer, mowitsh.
Defeat, (v.) tolo.

Defend, kloshe nanitch.
Defer, mamook alki; mamook byby.
Deficient, wake hiyu.
Definite, delate.
Deformed, wake delate.
Delight, kloshe tumtum.
Delighted, mitlite or chako kloshe tumtum.
Delirious, huloima latet; kahkwa clazy.
Demand, wawa; skookum wawa.
Demon, skookum; lejaub; kahkwa lejaub; mesachie tamahnous.
Deny, Denial, wawa halo.
Dense, hiyu.
Dentist, doctin kopa teeth; doctin kopa letah.
Depart, klatawa.
Descend, klatawa keekwulee.
Describe, mamook kumtuks.
Desert, (n.) illahee kah halo ikta mitlite.
Desert, (v.) kapswalla klataway; mahsh.
Devil, dlaub; yaub; lejaub.
Diabolical, kahkwa lejaub.
Dialect, lalang.
Dialogue, ikt man yaka wawa, huloima man yaka wawa, laly kahkwa.
Did, mamook.
Die, mimoluse; mahsh konoway yaka wind.
Differ, huloima tumtum.
Different, Difference, huloima.
Difficult, kull.
Dig, to, mamook illahee; mamook kokshut illahee.
Dig a hole, mamook hole; mamook tlwhop.
Dilute, mahsh chuck kunamokst.
Dime, bit, or mit.
Dimension, kunjih hyas.
Dine, Dinner, muckamuck kopa sitkum sun.
Direct, delate.
Directly, alki; winapie; tshike.
Dirty, allihee mitlite; hyas humm.
Disagree, halo tumtum kahkwa.
Disappoint, mamook pelton.
Disbelieve, halo tumtum kahkwa.
Disappear, chako halo.
Discard, Discharge, mahsh.
Discover, elip nanitch.
Dishonest, kumtuks kapswalla.
Dislike, halo tikegh.
Disobey, halo iskum wawa; mahsh wawa.
Disrelish, halo tikegh muckamuck.
Dissent, huloima tumtum.
Distance, (what), kunjih siah.
Distant, siah.
Distinguish, nanitch.
Distress, klahowya tumtum; klahowya.
Distrust, kwass.
Dive, klatawa keekwulee kopa chuck.
Diverse, huloima.
Divine, kahkwa saghalie tyee.
Doctor, doctin.
Doctress, klootchman doctin.
Dodge, hyak klatawa; klatawa yahwa yahwa.
Dog, kamooks.
Dollar, dolla, or tahla; chikamin.
Do, mamook.
Donation, cultus potlatch.
Door, la pote.
Double, mokst.
Double minded, mokst tumtum.
Doubt, halo delate kumtuks.
Down, (adj.) keekwulee; whim.
Down, (n.), kalakala tupso.
Downcast, sick tumtum.
Down Hill, keekwulee.
Downright, delate.
Down stream, mimie; cooley chuck.
Doxology, mahsie kopa saghalie tyee.
Dozen, tahtlum pe mokst.
Drab, tenas klale, tenas tkope.
Drag, Draw, haul.
Drawback, mamook haul kimta.
Drawers, keekwulee sakolleks.
Dread, kwass.
Dream, dleam; nanitch kopa moosum; moosum nanitch.
Dreary, cultus.
Drench, mahsh kopa chuck; mahsh chuck kopa.
Drenched, (pas.), mitlite hiyu chuck; hiyu chuck mitlite kopa.
Dress, klootchman coat.
Drink, to, muckamuck; muckamuck chuck or kaupy; or whiskey, etc., as the case may be.
Drinkable, kloshe kopa muckamuck.
Drip, chuck klatawa.
Drive, mamook kishkish.
Drizzle, tenas snass.
Drown, mimoluse kopa chuck.
Drowsy, tikegh moosum; tikegh sleep.
Drug, lametsin.
Drum, (Indian), pompon.
Drunk, (adj.), pahtlum; dlunk.
Drunk, (v.), chako pahtlum.
Drunkard, pahtlum man; man kwanesum pahtlum.
Dry, Dryness, dly; dely.
Dual, mokst.
Dubious, mokst tumtum.
Duck, (Mallard), hahlhahl; kwehkweh; hahthaht.
Ducking, mahsh kopa chuck; klatawa kopa chuck.
Dug, mamook dig.
Dull, halo tumtum; wake siah halo latet.
Duly, delate.
Dumb, wake wawa; halo wawa.
During, kopa.
Durst, skookum tumtum.
Dust, polallie; tenas illahee; klimmin klimmin illahee.
Dwell, mitlite.
Dye, (v.), mamook tzum.
Dying, wake siah mimoluse.
Dyeing, mamook tzum.

E

Eager, hyas tikegh.
Each, ikt ikt.
Eagle, chakchak.
Ear, kwolann.
Early, tenas sun.
Earnest, skookum tumtum.
Earn, to, tolo.
Earth, illahie.

East, kah sun yaka chako.
Easter, pak; paska.
Easy, halo kull.
Eat, to, muckamuck.
Eatable, kloshe kopa muckamuck.
Ebb tide, chuck yaka klatawa.
Eccentric, huloima.
Eclipse, sun (or moon), yaka chako klale.
Eddy, kah chuck klatawa saghalie.
Edify, mamook kumtuks.
Editor, tzum (or tyee) man kopa newspaper.
Educate, mamook kumtuks.
Effect, (v.) mamook.
Effects, (n.) iktas.
Effeminate, kahkwa klootchman.
Efficient, skookum; kloshe.
Egg, lesap; lesep; hen olallie.
Eight, stotekin; kwinnum pe klone; eight.
Eighteen, tahtlum pe stotekin.
Eighty, stotekin tahtlum.
Eight hundred, stotekin tukamonuk.
Either—or, klonasklonas.
Eject, mahsh klahanie.
Elder, elip.
Elder brother, kahpo.
Elegant, hyas kloshe.
Elevate, mamook saghalie.
Elevated, (pas.), chako. (saghalie, or klatawa saghalie, as the case may be, whether speaking of self or another.
Elk, moolock; mooluk.
Eloquent, kumtuks wawa.
Else, huloima.
Elude, ipsoot klatawa.
Embark, klatawa kopa canim; boat or ship.
Emblem, kahkwa picture.
Embrace, iskum kopa lemah.
Emetic, lametsin yaka skookum kopa help mika mahsh mika muckamuck.
Emotion, cly tumtum; kahkwa cly.
Employer, tyee; boss.
Empty, halo ikta mitlite.
Enact, mamook.
Encircle, ikt yahwa, ikt yahwa, ikt yahwa, pe mamook kow.
Enclose, mamook keekwulee.
Enclosure, Kullaghan; Kullagh; pense.
End, opoots.
Endeavor, tikegh mamook.
Endless, kwanesum.
Endure, kwanesum mamook; kwanesum mitlite.
Enemy, solleks tillikum; mesachie tillikum.
Energy, skookum mamook.
England, King George illahee.
English, Englishman, King Chautsh; King George tillikum.
Engrave, mamook tzum.
Enjoy, mitlite kloshe tumtum.
Enlarge, mamook hyas.
Enough, kopet hiyu; hiyu; kopet.
Enquire, wawa; ask; tikegh kumtuks.
Enraged, solleks.
Enslave, mamook elite.
Enslaved, (pas.) chako elite.
Enter, klatawa keekwulee, klatawa inside.
Entertain, (as a guest), kloshe manitch.
Entire, konoway.
Entrails, kiyagh; guts; keekwulee yakwahtin kaiah.
Entrap, iskum kopa trap.
Enumerate, mamook kunjih; mamook tzum.
Envelope, (n.), klahanie papeh.
Envelope, (v.), mamook kow.
Epilepsy, sick kahkwa clazy.
Equal, kahkwa.
Equity, delate mamook.
Erect, mitwhit; delate.
Escape, chako klahanie (for first or second persons); klatawa klahanie (for third person); klatawa.
Escort, (v.) klatawa kunamokst pe kloshe nanitch.
Espy, nanitch.
Estate, iktas pe illahee kopa mimoluse man or klootchman; mimoluse man or klootchman yaka iktas pe illahee.
Estimate, (n.), tumtum.
Estimate, (v.), mamook tumtum.
Eternal, kwanesum.
Ethnology, kumtuks kopa tillikums; kumtuks kopa siwash.
Eulogize, wawa kloshe wawa.
Evacuate, mamook halo; konoway klatawa klahanie.
Eve, tenas polaklie.
Even, konaway kahkwa; kloshe.
Evening, tenas polaklie.
Ever, Everlasting, kwanesum.
Every, konaway.
Everywhere, konaway kah.
Evict, mash klahanie.
Evil, mesachie.
Exact, delate.
Exaggerate, wake siah kliminawhit.
Exalt, mamook saghalie; mamook hyas.
Exalted, (pas.), chako saghalie; klatawa saghalie; chako hyas.
Examine, delate nanitch.
Exceed, chako elip hiyu.
Excel, elip kloshe.
Excellent, hyas kloshe.
Except, (prep.), kopet.
Excess, elip hiyu.
Exchange, huyhuy.
Excite, mamook hyas yaka tumtum.
Exclaim, Exclamation, skookum wawa; wawa.
Exclude, Excommunicate, mahsh klahanie.
Excuse, mamook klahowya.
Execute, mamook mimoluse.
Exercise, Exert, mamook.
Exhale, mahsh wind.
Exhaust, mamook till.
Exhausted, (pas.), chako delate till; wake siah mimoluse kopa till.
Exhort, skookum wawa; wawa skookum.
Exile, (v), or
Expatriate, mahsh klahanie kopa yaka illahee.
Exist, mitlite.
Expedite, mamook hyak.

Expel, mahsh.
Expend, pay; potlatch.
Expert, delate yaka kumtuks.
Expire, mimoluse; mahsh konoway yaka wind.
Explain, mamook kumtuks.
Explore, klatawa pe nanitch.
Express, (v.), wawa.
Exquisite, delate kloshe.
Extend, mamook hyas.
Extended, (pas.), chako hyas.
Extensive, hyas.
Exterior, klahanie.
Exterminate, Extinguish, mamook halo; mahsh.
Extol, potlatch hyas kloshe wawa.
Extraordinary, hyas huloima.
Extravagant, cultus mahkook iktas.
Extreme unction, exstlem oksio.
Eye, Eyeball, seahost; eye.
Eyelash, skin kopa eye.
Eyewater, lametsin kopa seahost.
Eyewitness, man yaka delate nanitch.

F

Fable, wake delate wawa.
Fabric, iktas.
Face, seahhost.
Facility, halo kull.
Fact, delate wawa.
Fade, chako spooh.
Faded, spooh.
Fagged, chako till.
Fair, kloshe.
Fall, fall down; mamook whim.
False, or
Falsehood, kliminawhit; tseepie.
Fame, hyas nem.
Family, tillikums.
Famish, wake siah mimoluse kopa olo.
Far, siah.
Farm, illahee.
Farther, elip siah.
Farthest, elip siah kopa konoway.
Fast, (tight), kwult; hyas kull.
Fast, (quick), hyak.
Fasten, mamook kow.
Fat, glease.
Father, papa.
Fathom, itlan.
Fatigue, till.
Fatten, mamook glease.
Fault, wake delate mamook.
Favor, kloshe tumtum.
Fawn, tenas mowitch; mowitch yaka tenas.
Fear, kwass.
Fearless, halo kwass.
Feast, muckamuck; hiyu muckamuck.
Feather, kalakala yaka tupso.
Feeble, wake skookum; halo skookum.
Feed, potlatch muckamuck.
Feel, (with hand), kumtuks kopa lemah.
Feel, (with heart), sick tumtum.
Feet, lapea.
Fell, to, (as a tree), mamook whim.
Fellow, tillikum.
Female, klootchman.
Ferment, kahkwa liplip; chako waum.
Fence, kullagh; kullahan; pence.
Ferocious, hyas tikegh pight; delate kumtuks pight.
Fervent, Fervor, waum tumtum.
Fester, chako sick, pe chako hyas.
Festival, hyas kloshe time; hiyu muckamuck.
Fetch, to, lolo; mamook chako.
Fever, waum sick.
Fever and Ague, cole sick, waum sick.
Few, wake hiyu; tenas.
Fib, kliminawhit.
Fiction, wake delate wawa.
Field, illahee.
Fiend, mesachie tamahnous.
Fierce, hyas tikegh pight.
Fifteen, tahtlum pe kwinnum.
Fifty, kwinnum tahtlum.
Fight, to, mamook solleks; pight; mamook pukpuk.
Fight, (with fists), mamook pukpuk.
Figured, (as calico), tzum.
File, la leem.
Fill, to, mamook pahtl.
Filthy, mesachie; humm; cultus.
Fin, pish yaka lemah.
Find, to, klap.
Fine, (adj.), kloshe.
Fine, (v.), mamook fine.
Fine, (n.), fine.
Fingers, le doo; lemah.
Finger ring, kweokweo.
Finish, mamook kopet.
Fir, moola stick.
Fire, piah; olapitski.
Fireplace, kah piah mitlite.
Firm, skookum.
First, elip.
First born, elip tenas.
Fish, pish.
Fisherman, pishman.
Fishery, kah pish mitlite; kah iskum pish.
Fishhook, pishhook; ikkik.
Fishline, pish lope.
Fishrod, pish stick.
Fishy, kahkwa pish.
Fists, lemah kahkwa (showing how).
Fit, kahkwa clazy.
Five, kwinnum.
Five hundred, kwinnum tukamonuk.
Fix, mamook kloshe.
Flag, sail; flag; hyas Sunday sail.
Flea, sopen inapoo; chotub.
Flesh, itlwillie; meat.
Flies, tenas kalakala; lemosh.
Flimsy, wake skookum.
Fling, mahsh.
Flint, kilitsut.
Float, mitlite saghalie kopa chuck.
Flock, hiyu sheep, or kalakala.
Flood, pahtl chuck; hiyu chuck.
Flour, sapolil; klimmin sapolil.
Flow, klatawa.
Flowers, kloshe tupso.
Fluid, kahkwa chuck.
Fly, (v.), mamook fly; kawak.
Foal, (n.), tenas kuitan.
Foal, (to be with) (v.), klootchman kuitan yaka mitlite tenas.

Fog, smoke; cultus smoke.
Folks, tillikums.
Follow, klatawa kimta.
Folly, kahkwa pelton.
Food, muckamuck.
Fool, pelton.
Foolish, Foolhardy, kahkwa pelton.
Foot, lepee.
Footsteps, Footprint, kah lapea mitlite (showing how; teahwit).
For, kopa.
Forbear, kopet.
Forbid, wawa kloshe kopet.
Ford, kah kloshe nesika klatawa enati kopa chuck.
Forefather, ahnkuttie. papa.
Foreign, huloima.
Forenoon, elip sitkum sun.
Forest, kah hiyu stick mitlite.
Foretell, wawa elip.
Forever, kwahnesum.
Forget, to, mahlie; mahsh tumtum; kopet kumtuks
Forgive, mamook klowhowya.
Fork, la pooshet.
Former, elip.
Formerly, ahnkuttie.
Forsake, mahsh.
Fortnight, mokst Sunday.
Fortunate, kloshe.
Forty, lakit tahtlum.
For what, pe kahta.
Foul, cultus.
Found, klap.
Four, lakit, or lokit.
Fourteen, tahtlum pe lakit.
Four hundred, lakit tukamonuk.
Fowl, la pool.
Fox, talapus; hyas opoots talapus.
Fragrant, kloshe.
France, Pasaiooks illahee.
Frank, open.
Fraternal, kahkwa ow.
Free, halo elite.
Freeze, hyas cole.
French, Frenchman, Pasiooks; Pasaiooks.
Frequently, hiyu times.
Fresh, chee.
Fret, tenas solleks.
Friday, Kwinnum sun.
Friend, sikhs, or shikhs; tillikum.
Friendly, kloshe tumtum; kahkwa tillikum.
Friendless, halo tillikum.
Frighten, mamook kwass.
Frightened, (passive), chako kwass.
Frog, shwah-kuk; wakik.
Frolic, heehee.
Frolicsome, pahtl kopa heehee.
From, kopa.
Frown, kahkwa solleks.
Fry, to, mamook piah; mamook cook; mam-ook la'po-el.
Frying-pan, la po-el.
Fuel, piah stick.
Fulfill, mamook kopet.
Full, pahtl.
Fun, heehee.
Fund, chikamin; dolla.
Fundament, opoots.
Funeral, lolo or mahsh mimoluse tillikum kopa mimoluse illahee.
Fur, eena tupso.
Furniture, iktas.
Furthermost; furtherest, elip siah kopa konoway.
Futile, cultus.
Future, alki; by-by; winapie.

G

Gab; gabble, wawa.
Gad, moosmoos stick; gad.
Gain, tolo.
Gallop, to, kwalalkwalal; hyak klatawa.
Gallows, stick kah mamook mimoluse kopa lope.
Gamble, gamble; mamook gamble; mamook itlokum; heehee lemah (with disks) chis chis; itlokum.
Game, heehee.
Garments, iktas.
Gas, kahkwa wind.
Gash, (n.), cut; kokshut.
Gash, (v.), mamook cut; mamook kokshut.
Gasp, hyas kull spose yaka iskum yaka wind; wake siah lost yaka wind.
Gather, to, iskum; hokumelh.
Gay, kloshe; heehee.
Gaze, skookum nanitch.
Gender, is distinguished by prefixing the word man for male, and klootchman for female.
General, hyas tyee.
Generous, kloshe kopa cultus potlatch.
Gentle, halo wild; kwan.
Genuine, delate.
Geography, book yaka.
Geography, book yaka mamook kumtuks nesika kopa konoway illahee.
Geology, book yaka mamook kumtuks nesika kopa konaway stone.
German, Dutchman.
Get, to, iskum.
Get out, klatawa; mahsh.
Get up, mamook getup; getup.
Ghost, tamahnous; skookum.
Giant, delate hyas man.
Gift, cultus potlatch.
Giggle, heehee.
Gilt, kahkwa pil chikamin.
Gipsy, huloima tillikum.
Girl, tenas klootchman.
Girlish, kahkwa tenas klootchman.
Give, to, potlatch.
Glad, kwann; youtl tumtum; kwatl.
Glare, skookum light.
Gleam, tenas light.
Glean, iskum; kokumelh.
Glee, heehee.
Gloom, polaklie.
Gloomy, kahkwa polaklie.
Glorious, hyas kloshe.
Glory, hyas kloshe nem.
Gnats, dago; lemus.
Gnaw, muckamuck; muckamuck kahkwa eena.
Go, to, klatawa.

Goblin, tamahnous; tsialko.
God, Saghalie Tyee.
Godless, halo tikegh Saghalie Tyee.
Godlike; Godly, kahkwa Saghalie Tyee.
Gold, pil chikamin.
Golden, kahkwa pil chikamin.
Good, kloshe.
Good-bye, klahowya.
Good spirit, kloshe tamahnous; econe.
Goods, iktahs.
Goose, kalakala; whuywhuy; kalakalakma.
Gore, (n.), pilpil; (v.), mamook kokshut pe pilpil yaka chako.
Gospel, Saghalie Tyee yaka wawa.
Gossip, wawa.
Govern, mamook tyee.
Governor, tyee.
Graceful, kloshe.
Graduate (v.), kopet kopa school.
Grain, sapolil.
Grammar, book yaka mamook kumtuks nesika kopa lalang.
Grand, hyas kloshe.
Grand child, tenas yaka tenas; koim.
Granddaughter, tenas yaka tenas klootchman.
Grandfather, papa yaka papa; chope.
Grandmother, mama yaka mama; chitsh; nitz.
Grandson, tenas yaka tenas man.
Grant, potlatch.
Grass, tupso; tupso kopa illahee.
Grasshopper, tlak tlak.
Grateful, (adj.), mahsie tumtum.
Grateful, (v.), wawa mahsie.
Grave, mimoluse illahee.
Gravestone, stone kopa mimoluse illahee.
Graze, muckamuck tupso.
Grease, glease; lakles.
Greasy, kahkwa glease.
Great, hyas.
Greedy; tikegh konoway; hyas tikegh.
Green, pechugh; **pale green,** kawkawak.
Greet, wawa.
Gray; a gray horse, legley.
Grind, (as flour), mamook sapolil; mamook klimmin-klimmin; **as ax,** mamook sharp; mamook kloshe.
Grit, tenas stone; kahkwa stone.
Grizzly bear, siam.
Groom, kuitan man; man yaka kloshe nanitch kuitan. (See bridegroom.)
Ground, illahee.
Grouse, glouse; siwash chicken; siwash lapool.
Grow, chako hyas.
Growl; grumble, solleks wawa.
Guard, kloshe nanitch.
Guardian, man yaka kloshe nanitch tenas.
Guard house, skookum house.
Guess, mika tumtum; guess.
Guilt, mesachie.
Gum, la gome.
Gun, musket; sukwalal.
Gunpowder, polallie.

H

Ha, nah.
Hail, cole snass.
Hair, tupso; tupso kopa latet; yakso.
Hair brush, tupso bloom.
Half, sitkum.
Half-breed, sitkum siwash—sitkum Boston.
Halloo, nah.
Halt, kopet klatawa; kopet cooley.
Ham, cosho; dly cosho.
Hammer, lemahto.
Hand, le mah.
Hand, (right), kloshe lemah.
Handcuff, chikamin kopa mamook kow lemah.
Hand (game of), itlokum.
Handkerchief, hakatshum.
Handsome, hyas kloshe.
Hang, mimaluse kopa lope kopa yaka neck.
Happy, kloshe tumtum; youtl tumtum.
Hard, kull.
Harden, mamook kull.
Hare, kwitshadie; kwetshoddie.
Hark, nah; nanitch.
Harlot, mesachie klootchman.
Harm, (n.), mesachie.
Harm, (v.), mamook mesachie.
Harrow, to, mamook comb illahie.
Hasten, hyak.
Hat, seahpo.
Hatch, chicken chako kopo eggs; tenas lapool chee chako.
Hatchet, tenas lahash.
Haul, mamook haul.
Haul with wagon, lolo kopa chikchik.
Have, mitlite.
Hawk, hawk, shakshak.
Hay, hay; dly tupso.
Hazel bush, toholal stick.
Hazel-nuts, tukwilla.
He, his, yaka; yahka.
Head, la tet.
Headache, sick kopa latet.
Headwind, cultus wind.
Heal, mamook kloshe.
Healed, (passive), chako kloshe.
Healthy, halo sick.
Heap, hiyu.
Hear, kumtuks kopa kwolan.
Hearsay, cultus kumtuks kopa kwolan.
Heart, tumtum.
Heartache, sick tumtum.
Heat, waum.
Heathen, tillikums klaska halo kumtuks kopa Saghalie Tyee.
Heave, mahsh.
Heaven, Saghalie; Saghalie Tyee yaka illahee; koosah; saghalie illahie.
Heavy, till.
Heed, (take), kloshe nanitch.
Heirs, yaka tenas, pe yaka kloochman.
Hell, hyas piah; lejaub yaka illahee; keekwulee illahee.
Helm, ludda.
Help, to, mamook elann; mamook help.
Helve, lahash stick; stick kopa lahash.
Hen, klootchman chicken.
Hence, (conj.), kahkwa.
Hence, (adj.), yukwa.

Her, yaka.
Hers, kopa yaka; yakas; yaka.
Herb, lametsin tupso.
Herd, hiyu moosmoos.
Here, yukwa; how; nah.
Hermaphrodite, burdash.
Herring, tenas pish; oolchus.
Herself, yaka self.
Hey, nah.
Hid, hide, to, (v.), ipsoot.
Hide, skin.
High, saghalie; long; high.
Hilarity, hiyu heehee.
Highway, ooakut; wayhut.
Hill, tenas saghalie illahee.
Him, yaka.
Himself, yaka self.
Hinder, wake siah mamook stop.
Hint, wawa.
Hire, potlatch mamook.
Hired, (passive), iskum mamook.
His, kopa yaka; yakas; yaka.
Hit, to, mamook kokshut; kwulh.
Hit, (passive), chako kokshut.
Hitch, mamook kow.
Hither, yakwa.
Ho, nah; howh.
Hoarse, cole sick wawa.
Hoary, t'kope.
Hoax, pelton mamook.
Hoe, la peosh.
Hog, cosho.
Hog'ish, kahkwa cosho.
Hold, iskum; halo mahsh.
Hold on, kloshe mitlite; kloshe wait; hold on.
Hole, klawhap.
Holiday, hyas Sunday; Sunday.
Holy, kahkwa Saghalie Tyee.
Holy day, lepet.
Holy Ghost, Saint Espli.
Holy orders, lordr; olt.
Holy Trinity, Lasait Trinite.
Hollow, halo ikta mitlite.
Honest, wake kapswalla; halo kumtuks kapswalla.
Honey, honey; kahkwa shuga.
Honor, kloshe nem.
Hop, sopen.
Hope, tikegh kahkwa.
Hopeful, halo kwass.
Hops, (wild), tlanemas.
Hops, (tame), hops.
Horn, stone; bone.
Horrible; horrid, hyas mesachie.
Horror, hyas kwass.
Horse, kiuatan; kuitan.
Horseback, kopa kuitan.
Horsehair, kuitan tupso.
Horse race, cooley kuitan.
Horse shoes, kuitan shoes; chikamin shoes.
Hose, stocken.
Hospitable, kloshe.
Hostile, solleks.
Hot, hyas warm.
Hour, tintin; dingding.
House, house.
How, kahta.
How are you? klahowya.
Howl, kamooks yaka wawa.
How large, kunjih hyas.
How many, kunsih; kunjih.
Huckleberries, shot olallie.
Human, kahkwa man.
Humble, halo proud.
Humorous, heehee.
Hundred, tukamonuk.
Hungry, olo.
Hunt, mamook hunt.
Hurl, mahsh.
Hurry, hyak; howh.
Hurt, (adj.), kokshut.
Hurt, (v.), chako kokshut.
Hurt one's feelings, mamook sick tumtum; mamook kahta.
Husband, (my), nika man.
Hush, kopet wawa; kopet noise.
Hypocrite, man yaka kloshe kopa yaka lapush, pe klale kopa yaka tumtum.

I

I, nika.
Ice, cole chuck.
Idea, tumtum.
Identical, delate kahkwa.
Idiot, pelton man.
Idle, cultus mitlite.
If, spose.
Ignite, mamook piah.
Ignorant, halo kumtuks; blind kopa tumtum.
Ill; illness, sick.
Illtreat, mamook mesachie; mamook kahta.
Imbibe, muckamuck.
Imitate, mamook kahkwa.
Imitation, kahkwa mamook.
Immaterial, cultus.
Immeasurable, halo kumtuks kunjih hyas.
Immense, delate hyas.
Immigrate, chako kopa ikt illahee.
Immodest; immoral, mesachie.
Impatience, halo tikegh mitlite.
Imperfect, wake delate.
Impossible, wake skookum kopa.
Improbable, (nika) tumtum yaka halo kahkwa.
Improper, wake kloshe.
Improve, chako tenas kloshe.
In, kopa.
Inability, wake skookum kopa.
Inasmuch, kahkwa.
Incite, mamook waum yaka tumtum.
Incomplete, wake yaka kopet.
Indeed, nawitka.
Independent, (He is), cultus kopa (yaka) kopa huloima tillikums.
Indian, siwash.
Indian medicine, kelale.
Indifferent, (I am), cultus kopa nika.
Induce (him), mamook haul yaka tumtum.
Indulge, iskum.
Industrious, kwanesum mamook.
Inebriate, man yaka kwanesum pahtlum;

man yaka kwanesum muckamuck whiskey.
Infant, tenas; chee tenas.
Inherit, iskum spose (mika) papa yaka minoluse.
Ink, klale chuck kopa mamook tzum.
Inquire, wawa.
In shore, mahtwillie.
Inside, keekwulee.
Inspire, mamook waum yaka tumtum.
Instantly, hyak.
Insufficient, wake hiyu.
Intend (I), nika tumtum.
Intention, tumtum.
Intercede, (you for me), kloshe mika potlatch nika wawa kopa yaka.
Interpret, mamook cooley kopa huloima lalang or wawa; mamook kumtuks huloima or wawa.
Interval, tenas laly.
Intimate, kloshe.
Invade, klatawa pe tikegh pight.
Invisible (to you), wake kahta mika nanitch.
Inward, keewulee.
Iron, chikamin.
Irresolute, wake skookum tumtum.
Irrigate, mamook cooley chuck.
Is, Mitlite is sometimes used, and sometimes no word is used.
Island, ailand; tenas illahee.
It, yaka, yahka.
Itch, tlihtlih.
Its, kopa yaka; yakas; yaka.
Itself, yaka self.
Ivy, stick kahkwa lope.

J

Jail, skookum house.
Jargon (Chinook), Chinook.
Jealous, sick tumtum.
Jerk, hyak mamook haul.
Jerked beef, moosmoos itlwillie chako dly.
Jest, cultus wawa.
Job, mamook.
Join, chako kunamokst.
Joke, (n.), cultus wawa.
Joke, (v.), mamook heehee.
Jolly, heehee tumtum.
Journey, cooley.
Joy, joyful, youtl tumtum.
Judge, tyee kopa court.
Jug, stone labooti.
Juice, ollallie chuck.
Jump, to, sopena.
Jury, man kopa court klaska tikegh; kumtuks konoway mesachie, pe mamook kloshe kopa tillikums.
Just, delate.

K

Kamass root, lakamass.
Kettle, ketling.
Key, lekleh.
Kick, to, mamook kokshut; chukkin.
Kill, mamook mimoluse.
Kind, kloshe.
Kindred, tillikums.
Kiss, bebe.
Kitten, tenas pishpish.
Kneel, mamook kahkwa (showing how).
Knife, opitsah.
Knit, mamook stocken.
Knock, to, koko; mamook kokshut; mamook kahkwa (showing how).
Knot, lemah; lemah kopa stick.
Knotty, hunlkih; hiyu lemah.
Know, to, knowledge, kumtuks.
Knuckle, yahkwa kopa lemah (point to it).

L

Labor, mamook.
Lacerate, mamook kokshut.
Lack, wake hiyu.
Lady, klootchman.
Lamb, tenas sheep; tenas lemooto; sheep yaka tenas.
Lame, klook teahwit; sick kopa lapea.
Lament, cly tumtum.
Lamprey eel, skwakwal; skwokwol.
Land, illahee.
Landlord, tyee.
Land otter, inamooks.
Lane, ooakut; wayhut.
Language, la lang.
Lard, cosho glease.
Large, hyas.
Lark, tenas kalakala.
Last, delate kimta; kimta kopa konoway.
Lately, chee; tenas ahukuttie.
Laugh, heehee; mamook heehee.
Laughter, heehee.
Launch, mahsh boat or ship kopa chuck.
Lawn, kloshe tupso illahee.
Lay, mahsh.
Lazy, lazy.
Lead, (n.), kalitan.
Lead, (v.), mamook cooley.
Leader, tyee.
Lean, (adj.), halo glease.
Lean, (v.), lagh.
Leap, to, sopena.
Learn, iskum kumtuks; kumtuks.
Learned, kumtuks hiyu.
Least, elip tenas kopa konaway.
Leather, skin; dly skin.
Leave, (v.), mahsh; klatawa.
Leave off, to, kopet.
Lecture, wawa.
Leg, teahwit; lapea.
Legal, kloshe kopa law.
Legend, wawa; wake delate wawa.
Leggings, mitass.
Legislature, tyee man klaska mamook law.
Lend, to, ayahwhul; tikegh owe.
Lent, (n.), lekalem; olo time.
Less, tenas.
Letter, papah.
Level, konoway kahkwa; flat.
Liar, yaka kumtuks wawa kliminawhit.
Liberal, kloshe kopa cultus potlatch.
Lick, to, (v.), klakwun.
Lice, inapoo.
Lie, (n.), kliminawhit wawa.

Lie, (v.), wawa kliminawhit.
Lie down, mitlite.
Light, (not heavy), halo till; wake till.
Light, (not dark), halo polaklie.
Lightning, saghalie piah.
Like, (adj.), kahkwa.
Like, (v.), tikegh.
Limb, lemah; stick yaka lemah.
Linger, mitlite; halo chako.
Linguist, yaka kumtuks hiyu lalang.
Liniment, lametsin kopa skin; optlah.
Lips, lapush, (point to them).
Lisp, wake delate wawa.
Listen, nah; nanitch.
Little, tenas.
Live, (adj.), halo mimoluse.
Live, (v.), mitlite.
Lodge, (n.), tenas house; siwash house.
Lodge, (v.), mitlite.
Lofty, saghalie.
Logging camp, stick house.
Lonely, kopet ikt.
Long, youtlkut.
Long ago, ahnkuttie.
Look, to, nanitsh; nah.
Look around, cultus nanitch.
Look here! nah.
Lookout! klose nanitsh.
Looking-glass, shelokum.
Loose, (v.), stoh; mahsh kow.
Louse, inapoo.
Lose the way, to, tsolo; tseepie wayhut.
Louse, enapoo, or inapoo.
Love, to, tikegh.
Low, keekwulee.
Lower, (adj.), elip keekwulee.
Lower, (v.), mamook keekwulee.
Lowly, halo proud tumtum.
Lukewarm, tenas lazy; tenas waum.
Lug, lolo.
Lumber, laplash.
Lunch, muckamuck.

M

Mad, solleks.
Madam, klootchman.
Magic, tamahnous.
Magistrate, tyee.
Magnificent, delate hyas kloshe.
Maize, corn; esalth.
Majority, elip hiyu.
Make, to, mamook.
Male, man.
Malice, mesachie tumtum; solleks.
Mallard duck, hahthaht.
Mama, mama.
Man, man.
Manage, tolo; mamook.
Mangle, hiyu mamook cut.
Mankind, konoway tillikums.
Manly, kahkwa man.
Manner, kahkwa kwanesum yaka mamook.
Manufactory, moola.
Many, hyiu.
Maple, isick stick.
Marble, kloshe stone.
Mare, klootchman kuitan.
Mark, (n.), tzum.
Mark, (v.), mamook tzum.
Market, mahkook house.
Marriage; marry, malieh.
Martyr, tillikum yaka mimoluse kopa saghalie tyee yaka wawa.
Marvel, mamook tumtum—ikta okoke.
Mask, stick seahost.
Massacre, (v.), cultus mamook mimoluse.
Mass, (ceremony of), la messe.
Mast, ship stick.
Mat, kliskwiss.
Maternal, kahkwa mama.
Mathematics, book yaka mamook kumtuks nesika kopa mamook kwunnum.
Matrimony, malieh.
Matron, tyee klootchman.
Mattock, lapeosh.
Mature, piah.
Maximum, elip hiyu kopa konoway.
Mayor, tyee kopa town.
Me, nika.
Meadow, tupso illahee.
Mean, delate cultus; wake kloshe.
Measure, to, tahnim; mamook measure.
Meat, itlwillie; meat.
Meddle, mamook kopa halo yaka business; cultus mamook kopa huloima yaka business; okoke halo yaka business, pe yaka cultus mamook.
Medicine, la mestin.
Meditate, mamook tumtum.
Meek, kloshe; halo solleks; kwan.
Meet, chako kunamokst.
Melancholy, sick tumtum.
Melt, chako chuck; chako kahkwa chuck; chako klimmin.
Memory, tumtum.
Mend, to, mamook tip-shin.
Menstruate, to, mahsh pilpil.
Mental, kopa tumtum.
Mention, wawa.
Merchandise, iktas.
Merchant, mahkook man.
Merchantable, kloshe kopa mahkook.
Merciful, (to be); Mercy, (to have), mamook klahowya.
Message, (verbal), wawa.
Message, (written), papah.
Metal, metallic, chikamin; kahkwa chikamin.
Metropolis, tyee town.
Midday, sitkum sun.
Middle, the, katsuk; sitkum.
Midnight, sitkum polaklie.
Midsummer, sitkum kopa waum illahee.
Midst, kunamokst.
Might, (n.), skookum; (imp. of may; klonas.
Migrate, klatawa.
Mild, kloshe.
Military, kopa sojers.
Milk, totoosh.
Milkman, totoosh man.
Milky, kahkwa totoosh.
Mill, moola.
Miller, moola man.
Mimic, mamook kahkwa.
Mind, the, tumtum.
Mine, illahee kah chikamin mitlite.

Mingle, klatawa kunamokst; mamook kunamokst; mahsh kunamokst.
Minister, leplet.
Minor, tenas; elip tenas.
Miracle, skookum mamook; huloima mamook.
Mischief, cultus mamook.
Misconduct, mesachie mamook.
Mispronounce, halo delate wawa; tseepie wawa; huloima wawa.
Miss, to, tseepie.
Missionary, leplet.
Mistake, (v.), mamook tseepie.
Mistake, (n.), tseepie mamook.
Misty, tenas snass.
Misunderstand, halo kumtuks.
Mix, mamook kunamokst; mamook klimmin.
Moccasins, skin-shoes.
Mock, mamook shem; mamook heehee.
Moderate, wake hyak.
Modest, kloshe.
Moisture, tenas chuck.
Mole, skad; kilapailemai.
Molasses, melass; silup; molassis.
Monday, Ikt Sun.
Money, chikamin; dolla.
Month, moon.
Monthly, ikt moon—ikt moon.
Moon, moon.
Moonlight; moonshine, moon yaka light.
Moose, ulchey; hyas mowitch.
Moral, kloshe.
More, weght; elip hiyu.
Morning, tenas sun.
Moss, tupso.
Mosquito, melakwa; dago.
Most, elip hiyu kopa konoway.
Mother, mama; naah; naha.
Motherless, halo mama.
Motherly, kahkwa mama.
Mountain, la monti; stone illahee; lamotai.
Mourn, cly tumtum.
Mouse, hoolhool; cultus hoolhool.
Mouth, la push; la boos.
Move, tenas mahsh; mamook move.
Mow, mamook cut; mamook tlkope.
Mower, machine kopa mamook cut hay.
Much, hyiu; hiyu.
Mud, mud; klimmin illahee.
Muddy, (water), illahee mitlite kopa chuck.
Muddy, (ground), chuck mitlite kopa illahee.
Mule, le mel; lemool.
Mulish, kahkwa lemool.
Mum, halo wawa.
Murder, mamook mimoluse.
Murmur, (n.), tenas pight wawa.
Murmur, (v.), potlatch tenas pight wawa.
Muse, mamook tumtum.
Music, sing.
Musician, man yaka kumtuks sing.
Musical instrument, tin tin; (Indian pompon).
Musket, musket.
Mussels, toluks; mussels.
Must, mamook skookum haul.
Mustard, piah tupso.
Mute, halo wawa.
Mutter, wawa.
Mutton, sheep yaka meat; lemooto yaka itlwillie.
My, mine, nika; kopa nika; nikas.
Myself, nika self.
Mystery, hyas huloima.

N

Nab, iskum.
Nag, tenas kuitan.
Nails, le cloo; nail.
Naked, halo ikta mitlite.
Name, nem; yahhul.
Nameless, halo nem.
Nap, tenas sleep; tenas moosum.
Napkin, sail kopa mamook kloshe spose nesika muckamuck.
Narrate, narrative, wawa.
Narrow, halo wide.
Nasty, wake kloshe; mesachie.
Nation, tillikums.
Native, delate yaka illahee.
Navigate, klatawa kopa chuck.
Nay, wake; halo.
Near, wake siah.
Neat, kloshe.
Neck, le cou; lecoo; neck.
Need, hyas tikegh.
Needle, keepwot; tupshin; needle.
Negative, halo; wake.
Neglect, halo kloshe nanitch.
Negro, klale man; nigga.
Neighborhood, tillikums mitlite wake siah.
Nephew, sister or ats, or kahpo or ow yaka tenas man.
Never, wake kunjih.
New, chee.
News, chee wawa.
Nice, kloshe.
Niece, sister or ats, or ow or kahpo yaka tenas klootchman.
Nigh, wake siah.
Night, polaklie.
Nine, kweest or kwaist.
Nineteen, tahtlelum pe nine, or kweest.
Ninety, nine or kweest tahtlum.
Nip, mamook stop, mamook cut.
No, not, halo; wake.
Nobody, tillikum.
Nod, kahkwa sleep or moosum; wake siah sleep, or moosum.
Noise, noise, latlah.
Noiseless, halo noise.
Noisy, hiyu noise.
None, halo; wake.
Nonsense, cultus wawa.
Noon, sitkum sun.
North, kah cole chako.
Nose, nose; emeets.
Not, halo; wake.
Nothing, halo ikta.
Notwithstanding, kegh-tchie.
Not yet, kawek.
Nourish, potlatch, muckamuck; kloshe nanitch.
Now, alta.

Nowhere, halo kah.
Numb, kahkwa mimoluse.
Number, klonas kunjih.
Numerals—
1, Ikt, or icht.
2, Mokst, or moxt.
3, Klone.
4, Lakit, or lokit.
5, Kwinnum.
6, Taghum, or tughum.
7, Sinamokst, or sinamoxt.
8, Stotekin.
9, Kwaist, or kweest.
10, Tahtlelum, or tahtlum.
11, Tahtlelum pe ikt, or tahtlum pe icht.
20, Mokst tahtlelum, or moxt tahtlum.
100, Ikt takamonuk, or icht tukamonuk, or (tahtlum-tahtlum,—ten tens).
Nurse, (n.), klootchman or man yaka kloshe nanitch.
Nurse, (v.), kloshe nanitch.
Nuts, tukwilla; toholal; nuts.
Nutrition, muckamuck.

O

Oak, kull stick; kahnahway stick.
Oar, la lahm.
Oats, la wen; la ween.
Obedience, obedient, obey, iskum wawa; mamook kahkwa yaka wawa.
Object, wawa halo.
Oblige (a favor), mamook help.
Obscene, mesachie.
Obscure, halo delate kumtuks.
Observe, nanitch.
Obtain, iskum.
Ocean, hyas salt chuck.
Ochre, kawkawak illahee.
Odd, huloima.
Odor, humm.
Off, klak.
Offend, mamook solleks; mamook kata.
Offer, tikegh potlatch.
Officer, tyee.
Off shore, mahtlinnie.
Often, hiyu times.
Oil (n.), glease.
Oil (v), mamook glease.
Oil cloth, snass sail.
Oily, kahkwa glease.
Ointment, lametsin; lametsin kopa skin.
Old, old man, oleman.
Old woman, lammieh; lummieh.
Omit, mahsh.
Omnipotent, delate hyas skookum.
Omnipresent, mitlite konoway kah.
Omniscient, kumtuks konoway ikta.
On, kopa.
One, ikt.
One or another, ikt-ikt.
One-eyed, ikt seahhost.
Onion, unjun; ulalach; lesoio.
Onion (wild), kalaka.
Only (one), kopet ikt.
Open, kahlakl; halakl; open.
Operate, mamook.
Opinion, tumtum.
Opposite to, inati; enati.
Or, pe.
Oration, wawa.
Orator, man yaka delate kumtuks potlatch wawa.
Order (v.), mahsh wawa; potlatch wawa.
Order, to, mahsh tumtum.
Orchard, orchard; kah hiyu apple stick mitlite.
Ore, chikamin stone.
Original, chee; elip; olishinel.
Orphan, halo papa halo mama.
Other, huloima.
Otter, otter; nawamuks.
Otter (land), nenamooks; otter.
Ought, delate kloshe.
Our, ours, nesika; kopa nesika.
Ourselves, nesika self.
Out, outdoors, outside, klaghanie; klahanie.
Outlaw, hyas mesachie tillikum.
Outrage, mamook hyas mesachie.
Oval, kahkwa egg.
Oven, oven; kah mamook piah sapolil.
Over (above), saghalie.
Over (other side), eneti.
Overalls, overalls; klahanie sakolleks.
Overcoat, hyas coat; hyas kapo.
Overboard, klahanie kopa boat.
Overcome, tolo.
Overshoes, klahanie shoes; saghalie shoes.
Overthrow, mamook halo; tolo.
Owl, waugh waugh; kwel kwel.
Ox, man moosmoos; moosmoos.
Oyster, chetlo; oysters; klogh-klogh.

P

Pacify, mamook kloshe.
Pack, (n.), ikt kow.
Pack, (v.), lolo.
Package, ikt kow.
Paddle, (n.), isick.
Paddle, (v.), mamook isick.
Paid, potlatch pay or dolla.
Paid, (passive), Iskum pay or dolla.
Pain, sick; pain; addedah; anah.
Paint, pent; chym.
Paint, to, mamook pent.
Pair, mokst.
Palace, hyas kloshe house.
Pale, t'kope.
Paltry, tenas; cultus.
Pamphlet, tenas book.
Pansy, kloshe tupso.
Pant, skookum mamook wind.
Panther, hyas pishpish; panther; swadwa.
Pants, sakolleks.
Pap, lip totoosh.
Papa, papa.
Paper, pehpah; papah.
Pappoose, tenas; papoos.
Parade, (n.), show.
Parade, (v.), mamook show; kloshe klatawa.
Pardon, mamook klahowya.
Parents, papa pe mama.
Park, kloshe illahee.
Parson, leplet.
Parsonage, leplet yaka house.

Part, sitkum.
Partake, iskum.
Pass, (v.), klatawa; klatawa eneti.
Pastor, leplet.
Paternal, kahkwa papa.
Path, ooakut; wayhnt.
Pauper, klahowya tillikum.
Paw, kamooks or itchwoot yaka lapea; lapea.
Pay, pay; potlatch dolla.
Peas, le pwau; peas; lepwah.
Peep, tenas nanitch.
Pelt, skin.
Pen, (fence), kullaghan.
Pen, (for writing), pen; tzum stick.
Penance, lapelitans; laplitas.
Pencil, pencil; tzum stick.
Penitent, sick tumtum.
Penitentiary, hyas skookum house.
Penman, tzum man.
Pentecost, lapatkot.
People, tilikum, tillikums.
Perfect, delate kloshe.
Perfume, lametsin kopa nose.
Perhaps, klonas.
Peril, mesachie mitlite.
Permanent, kwanesum mitlite.
Permit, wawa nawitka.
Perpetual, kwanesum.
Perspiration, chuck kopa skin.
Perspire, chuck mitlite kopa skin.
Persevere, persist; kwanesum; mamook.
Person, tillikum.
Persuade, wawa pe toto.
Person, tillikum.
Persuade, wawa pe toto.
Peruse, mamook read.
Pervert, mamook huloima;.
Petrified, chako stone.
Petticoat, kalakwahtie; keekwulee coat kopa klootchman; petticoat; kalakwapte.
Photograph, tzum seahost.
Physic, lametsin.
Physician, doctin.
Physiology, book yaka mamook kum tuks nesika kopa nesika self.
Pick (n.), pick; (v), iskum; tikegh.
Picnic, muckamuck.
Picture, tzum; papah.
Piebald, le kye.
Piece, sitkum.
Piety, kloshe tumtum kopa Saghalie Tyee.
Pig, cosho; tenas cosho.
Pigeon, pigeon; kwass kala kala.
Pile (n.), hiyu.
Pilot, pilot; man yaka mamook cooley.
Pill, lametsin.
steamer, or boat or ship.
Pin, kwekwiens; pin; kwekweens; kwekwiut.
Pine, lagome stick.
Pint, sitkum quart.
Pipe, la peep; pipe.
Pitch, la gome.
Pitchy, la gome mitlite.
Pity (v), mamook klahowya.
Place (his.), kah yaka mitlite.
Plain (n.), kloshe illahee.
Plain (adj.), kloshe; delate.
Plan (n.), tumtum.
Plan (v.), mamook tumtum.
Plank, laplash.
Plate, la siet; plate.
Play (n.), heehee.
Play (v.), mamook heehee.
Playhouse, heehee house.
Play with stringed instrument, mamook tuletule.
Plead, skookum wawa.
Pleasant, please; kloshe.
Pleased, youtl; kwatl.
Plentiful, plenty; hiyu.
Plow, Plough, (n.), le shalloo; plow; klugh.
Plow, Plough, (v.), mamook plow; mamook kokshut illahee; klugh illahie.
Plural, hiyu.
Pole, la pehsh; pole.
Poll tax, taxes kopa latet.
Polygamist, man yaka mitlite hiyu klootchman.
Pompous, hyas tumtum.
Pond, mimoluse chuck.
Ponder, mamook tumtum.
Pool, tenas chuck.
Poor, klahowya; halo ikta; klahowyum.
Pope, lepap.
Popular, kloshe kopa hiyu tillikums.
Population, tillikums.
Pork, cosho; cosho itlwillie.
Possess, mitlite.
Possible, skookum kopa.
Postmaster, tyee kopa papah house
Postpone, wawa "alki mamook."
Posteriors, opoots.
Potato, wappatoo; lapatak.
Potent, skookum.
Pound, pound; till.
Pour, mahsh; wagh.
Poverty, klahowya.
Powder, polallie; powder.
Power, skookum.
Practical, kloshe; delate kumtuks mamook.
Practice, mamook.
Prairie, kloshe illahee; tupso illahee.
Prairie Wolf, talapus; hyas opoots talapus.
Praise, wawa mahsie.
Pray, wawa kopa saghalie tyee.
Prayer, wawa kopa saghalie tyee; plie; laprier; talapusha.
Preacher, leplet.
Precious, hyas kloshe; hyas mahkook.
Precise, delate.
Predecessors, klaksta man yaka mitlite elip.
Preface, elip wawa.
Prefer, elip tikegh.
Pregnant, mitlite tenas kopa yaka belly.
Prepare, mamook kloshe; mamook ready.
Prepare (passive), chako ready.
Present (n. v.), cultus potlatch.
Presently, alkie; winapie.
Preserve, kloshe nanitch.

President, president; tyee kopa Washington.
Press, mamook kwotl.
Pretend, halo delate mamook or wawa.
Pretty, kloshe; toketie.
Prevail, tolo.
Price (what), kunjih dolla.
Prick, mamook kahkwa needle.
Pride, proud; youtl tumtum.
Priest, le plet.
Prime, elip.
Print, mamook tzum.
Prior, elip.
Prison, skookum house.
Prisoner, tillikum kopa skookum house.
Private, kopet ikt.
Probably, klonas nawitka.
Probably Not, klonas halo.
Proclaim, Proclamation, wawa.
Profane, wake kloshe kopa saghalie tyee.
Profit, tolo.
Progenitor, ahnkuttie papa.
Prohibit, mamook stop; mamook kopet.
Promise, delate wawa.
Prompt, hyak.
Prophet, leplet yaka wawa elip; plopet.
Prosper, tolo.
Protect, kloshe nanitch.
Proud, youtl; kwetlh; proud tumtum; youtl tumtum.
Protestantism, Boston plie.
Prove, delate kumtuks; prove.
Provide, iskum iktas; kloshe nanitch.
Provided That, spose.
Providence, saghalie tyee.
Provoke, mamook solleks.
Provoke (passive), chako solleks.
Prow, nose kopa boat or ship.
Prowl, cultus klatawa.
Public, kloshe kopa konoway tillikums.
Publish, mamook kumtuks.
Pugilist, man yaka tikegh pight.
Pugnacious, tikegh pight.
Puke, muckamuck yaka kilapie; kilapie muckamuck; mahsh yaka muckamuk klahanie kopa yaka lapush.
Pull, haul.
Pull Off, mamook haul; mamook tlak.
Pup, Puppy, tenas kamooks.
Purchase, mahkook.
Purgatory, tenas piah.
Pure, delate kloshe.
Purple, wake siah klale.
Purpose, tumtum.
Purse, dolla yaka lesak; lesak kopa dolla.
Pursue, klatawa kimta.
Push, mamook push; kwutl.
Put, mahsh.
Putrid, humm.
Putrify, chako humm.
Puzzle (v.), halo klap tumtum.

Q

Quail (n.), illahee; kulakala.
Quail (v.), chako kwass.
Quarrel, solleks wawa; tenas pight.
Quarrel (v.), chako solleks; mamook pight.
Quarter, tenas sitkum.
Quarter (of a dollar), kwahta.
Quarterly, ikt time kopa klone moon.
Quartz, tkope stone.
Queen, tyee klootchman.
Queer, huloima.
Quell, Quench, mamook kopet.
Questions, wawa.
Quick, Quickly, hyak.
Quiet, kwann.
Quills, tepeh; kalakala yaka tupso.
Quilt, quilt; tzum paseesie.
Quilt, kopet.
Quiver, stick kalitan lesak.
Quorum, elip sitkum.

R

Rabid, hyas solleks.
Rabble, cultus tillikums.
Rabbit, kwitshadie; kwitshoddie.
Race, hyak cooley.
Race Horse, cooley kuitan; kuitan yaka kumtuks cooley.
Ragged, itkas yaka kokshut.
Rain, snass.
Raise, mamook saghalie.
Rainy, hiyu snass.
Rake, comb kopa illahee.
Ramble, cultus cooley.
Ranch, illahee; ranch.
Rap, mamook kokshut; koko.
Rape, kapswalla klootchman.
Rapid, hyak.
Rapids, skookum chuck; cooley chuck.
Rare, wake hiyu.
Rascal, mesachie tillikum.
Rash, cultus mamook hyak.
Rasp, hyas file; hyas lalim.
Raspberries, seaphd olallie; itlawa.
Rat, hyas hoolhool; colecole.
Rather, elip tikegh.
Rattle, shugh (shake).
Rattlesnake, shugh opoots; shek opoots.
Rave, chako clazy.
Raven, kaka.
Raw, wake yaka piah; halo piah.
Razor, Knife, opitsah.
Razor Fish, ona.
Reach, ko; iskum; mamook kwotl.
Read, Read, kumtuks papah.
Real, Really, delate.
Reap, mamook cut.
Rear, kimta.
Reason (v.), mamoon tumtum.
Reason (What), (n.), pe kahta.
Reassemble, wegt klatawa.
Reassert, weght wawa.
Rebel, Rebellion, pight kopa tyee.
Rebuild, weght mamoon house.
Rebuke, skookum wawa.
Recall, weght wawa.
Recede, kilapie.
Receive, iskum.
Recent, chee.
Reckon, mamook tumtum.
Recline, mitlite.
Recognize, kumtuks.
Recollect, klap tum tum.

Recommend, wawa kloshe.
Reconquer, weght tolo.
Reconsider, weght mamook tumtum.
Recount, weght wawa.
Recover, iskum.
Recreation, kloshe time.
Rectum, opoots.
Recumbent, mitlite.
Red, pil.
Redden, pilpil.
Reddish, wake siah pil; kahkwa pil.
Red Hot, hyas warm pe chako pil.
Reduce, mamook keekwulee.
Re-embark, weght klatawa kopa boat.
Re-enter, weght klatawa kopa house.
Refine, mamook delate kloshe.
Reform, chako kloshe.
Refresh, chako chee.
Refund, kilapie dolla.
Refuse (n.), cultus ikta.
Refuse (v.), wawa halo; (if unobligingly) mamook kwish.
Regret, sick tumtum.
Regular, kwanesum kahkwa.
Reject, mahsh.
Rejoice, youtl tumtum.
Relate, To, yiem; wawa.
Relation, Relative, tillikum.
Release, mahsh; mahsh kow.
Reliable, kloshe; halo nika kwass kopa yaka; (I am not afraid of him, or he is reliable).
Relief, help.
Relieve, mamook help; potlatch help.
Religion, saghalie tyee yaka wawa.
Relish, kloshe kopa lapush.
Remain, mitlite.
Remainder (What?), kunjih mitlite.
Remainder (This is), okoke mitlite.
Remarry, weght malieh.
Remedy (n.), kloshe lametsin.
Remedy (v.), mamook kloshe.
Remember (To not forget), mitlite kopa tumtum; wake kopet kumtuks.
Remember (To remember after having forgotten), klap tumtum.
Remit, mahsh.
Remorse, sick tumtum.
Remote, siah.
Remount, weght klatawa saghalie.
Remove; mahsh, lolo.
Rend, mamook kokshut.
Renew, mamook chee.
Renown, hyas kloshe nem.
Repair, mamook kloshe.
Repeal, mamook halo.
Repeat, weght wawa.
Reply, kelapie wawa.
Reprove, potlatch skookum wawa.
Reside, mitlite.
Resolute, skookum tumtum.
Resolve, mamook tumtum.
Rest, cultus mitlite.
Restaurant, muckamuck house.
Resurrect, Resurrection, get up.
Retreat (v.), **Return, Reverse,** kelipi; kilapie.
Review, mamook tumtum.
Revive, wind kilapie; kilapie wind.
Ribbon, le loba.
Rice, lice.
Rich, halo klahowya; mitlite hiyu iktas pe dolla.
Rid (Get rid of), mahsh.
Ride, klatawa kopa kuitan or chikchik.
Ridicule (n.), shem; heehee.
Ridicule (v.), mamook shem; mamook heehee.
Rifle, callipeen.
Right, kloshe.
Right Hand, kloshe lemah.
Ring, kweokweo.
Ring the Bell, mamook tintin.
Ripe, piah.
Ripen, chako piah.
Rise, Get Up, mitwhit.
Risk, cultus kopa nika; (I will risk it) halo nika kwass.
River, chuck; cooley chuck; liver.
Road, ooakut; wayhut.
Roam, Klatawa kah.
Roan Colored, sandelie.
Roast, mamook la pellah; mamook piah; mamook cook.
Rob, kapswalla.
Robin, pil koaten.
Rock, Stone, hyas stone.
Rocky, hiyu stone mitlite.
Roe (of Fish), pish eggs; pish lesep.
Roll, kalapie.
Root, stick keekwulee kopa illahee.
Rope, lope.
Rosary, leshaple.
Rose (n.), kloshe tupso.
Rosin, lagome; kull lagome.
Rot, chako rotten.
Rotten, poolie; rotten.
Round, lolo; lowullo; (whole; the entire of anything).
Rove, cultus klatawa; cultus cooley.
Row (v.), mamook lalahm.
Rower, man yaka kumtuks mamook lalahm.
Rubber Coat, snass coat.
Rudder, boat opoots; lųdder.
Rude, cultus.
Ruin, mamook halo.
Rum, lum; whiskey.
Rumor, cultus wawa.
Run, hyak cooley.
Run Away, kapswalla klatawa.
Rupture, kokshut.
Rust, pil ikta kopa chikamin.

S

Sabbath, Sunday, Sante.
Sable, mink.
Sack, le sak.
Sacrament, Jesus yaka muckamuck; sacramenta; saklema.
Sacred, kloshe kopa saghalie tyee.
Sad, sick tumtum.
Saddle, la sell.
Saddle Housings, pe pishemo.
Safe, kloshe.
Sail, sail.

Sailor, shipman.
Saint, Christian, lesai; sai before the names of men, except those which begin with vowels; sait before those of females and nouns which begin with vowels.
Saints, lesai.
Saint John, Sai Sha.
Salesman, mahkook man.
Sallal Berries, sallal olallie.
Salmon, salmon.
Salt, salt.
Same, kahkwa.
Sand, polallie; polallie illahee; tenas stone kahkwa polallie.
Sanguine, skookum tumtum.
Sap, chuck kopa stick.
Sash, la sanjel; belt.
Satan, lejaub; diaub.
Satanic, kahkwa lejaub.
Satisfied (I am), kloshe kopa nika.
Saturday, taghum sun.
Savage, Wild, old pashion; siwash.
Save, iskum.
Saw, la gwin; la scie; lasee.
Say, to, wawa; wauwau; nah.
Scales, ikta kopa mamook till.
Scant, Scanty, wake hiyu.
Scarce, wake hiyu.
Scarf, hyas sail kopa neck.
Scare, mamook kwass.
Scatter, mahsh konoway kah.
Scent (n.), humn.
Scent (v.), mamook humn.
Scholar, tenas kopa school; school tenas
Schooner, mokst stick ship.
Scissors, le seezo; sezo.
Scold, skookum wawa.
Scream, hyas skookum cly.
Scripture, Bible, saghalie tyee yaka book or papah.
Scythe, hyas knife kopa hay; youtlkut opitsah.
Sea, salt chuck; sea.
Seal, olhiyu; siwash cosho.
Second, mokst.
Secret, ipsoot.
Secure, kloshe.
Seduce, kapswalla.
See, to, nanitsh.
Seek, mamook hunt; klatawa pe tikegh klap.
Seize, iskum.
Seldom, wake hiyu.
Select, iskum ikta mika tikegh.
Sell, to, mahsh mahkook. (Eells says, "Mahsh is now used, to sell, and huyhuy to trade and exchange, mahkook, to buy.)
Send, mahsh.
Senior, elip.
Sense, kumtuks; latet.
Separate (adj.), huloima.
Separate (v.), mamook cut.
Serious, wake heehee.
Sermon, saghalie tyee yaka wawa.
Serpent, oluk; snake.
Servant, kahkwa elite.
Serve, mamook.
Seven, sinamoxt; sinamokst.
Seventeen, tahtlum pe sinamokst.
Seventy, sinamokst tahtlum.
Several, tenas hiyu.
Sew, to, mamook tipshin; mamook sew.
Shackle, mamook kow; mahsh chikamin kopa yaka lemah.
Shake, to, toto; hullel.
Shaker ("A religious sect which arose on Puget Sound about 1882 somewhat allied in principle to the Messiah craze; and which took its name from the rapid, nervous shaking of its followers."—Eells.)
Shall, alki; byby; winapie.
Shallow, wake keekwulee.
Shame, shem.
Shameless, halo shem; halo kumtuks shem.
Share (It is my), okoke nikas; okoke kopa nika.
Shark, shark; hyas kamooks pish.
Sharp, yahkisilth; sharp; tsish; pahkisilth; iakesilh.
Sharpen, to, mamook tsish.
Shatter, mamook kokshut.
She, Her, yahka; yaka.
Sheep, le mooto; lummeto.
Sheet, sail.
Shell Money (the small size), coopcoop; allekacheek. (The large) hykwa; haikwa.
Shingle, lebahdo.
Shine (v.), mamook kloshe.
Shining, towagh.
Ship, ship.
Shirt, shut.
Shoal, wake keekwulee.
Shoes, shoes; shush; tkitlipa.
Shoot, to, mamook poo.
Shore, illahee.
Shore (Towards), matline.
Short, yuteskut; halo long.
Shortly, alkie; winapie.
Shot, shot; tenas le bal; kalitan.
Shot Pouch, kalitan lesac; tsolepat.
Shoulders, okchok.
Shout, to, hyas wawa.
Shovel, la pell.
Shower, tenas snass.
Shriek, skookum wawa.
Shudder, kwass pe shake.
Shut, to, ikpoole; mamook ikpoole.
Shy, kwass.
Sick, sick; etsitsa.
Sicken, mamook sick.
Sickly, tenas sick.
Side, side; (this side, yukwa; that side, yahwa.)
Sift, to, toto.
Sigh, tenas cly.
Sightless, halo nanitch; blind.
Sign, kahkwa picture.
Silence (n.), halo noise.
Silence (v., imp.), kopet noise; howh.
Silk, la sway; lasoy; laswa; slik cloth; skookum sail.

Silly, kahkwa pelton.
Silver, tkope chikamin; tkope dolla.
Similar, kahkwa.
Simmer, tenas liplip.
Simply, kopet.
Sin, Sinful, mesachie; lepeshe.
Since, kimta.
Sincere, delate.
Sing, to, shantie.
Single, kopet ikt.
Sink (to), mahsh keekwulee; (it sinks) klatawa keekwulee; klip.
Sinner, mesachie tillikum.
Sip, muckamuck chuck.
Sirup, melass; silup.
Sister, kahpho (if older than the speaker); elip ats.
Sisterly, kahkwa ats.
Sit, to, mitlite.
Six, taghum; tohum.
Sixteen, tahtlum pe taghum.
Sixty-one, taghum tahtlum pe ikt.
Size (what), kunjih hyas.
Skeptic, man yaka halo iskum saghalie tyee yaka wawa.
Skill, kumtuks mamook.
Skin, skin.
Skull, bone kopa seahost (point to it).
Skunk, hum opoots; peshes, piupiu; skubeyou.
Sky, koosagh; saghalie; ekusah.
Slab, cultus laplash.
Slander, mesachie wawa; kliminawhit wawa.
Slap, mamook kokshut.
Slave, elite; mistchimas; mistshimus.
Slay, mamook mimoluse.
Sleep, moosum; sleep.
Sleepless, halo moosum; halo sleep.
Sleepy, tikegh moosum; tikegh sleep.
Sleight of hand, tamanous.
Slight (adj.), tenas.
Sling (v.), mahsh.
Sling (n.), tenas lope kopa mahsh stone.
Slip, wake siah fall down.
Slippery, cultus; loholoh.
Slow, Slowly, klahwa; wake hyak.
Slut, klootchman kamooks.
Sly, ipsoot.
Small, tenas.
Smell, a, humm.
Smile, tenas heehee.
Smite, mamook kokshut.
Smoke (n.), smoke.
Smoke (v.), mamook smoke.
Smoky (very), hiyu smoke.
Smooth, kloshe.
Snake, oluk; wahpoos; snake.
Snare, Trap, lapeage; kwalta.
Snow, snow; cole snass.
So, kahkwa.
Soak, mitlite kopa chuck.
Soap, soap.
Soft, klimmin.
Soil, illahee.
Soldiers, sogers.
Solely, kopet.
Solicit, wawa; ask.
Solitary, kopet ikt.
Some, tenas hiyu; sitkum.
Sometimes, tenas hiyu times.
Somebody, ikt man; klonas klaksta.
Son, tenas.
Soon, alki.
Sorcerer, tamahnous man.
Sore, sick.
Sorrel Colored, a sorrel horse, le blau: pil; pil kuitan.
Sorry, Sorrow, sick tumtum.
Soul, tumtum; sele.
Sound, noise; latlah.
Soup, lasup; liplip muckamuck.
Sour, kwates; sour.
South, kah sun mitlite kopa sitkum sun.
Sow (n.), klootchman cosho.
Sow (v.), mahsh.
Spade, la pell.
Spanish flies, piah lametsin.
Spark, tenas piah.
Sparrow, tenas kalakala.
Speak, to, wawa.
Speaker, wawa man; man yaka kumtuks wawa.
Spectacles, glass seahost; dolla seahost; lakit seahost.
Speed, speedy, hyak.
Spend, mahsh.
Spider, skookum (when spoken of as a tamahnous.
Spill, to, wagh; mahsh.
Spine, bone kopa back.
Spirit, tumtum; life.
Spirits, tamahnous.
Spirits, lum; whiskey.
Spit, mahsh lapush chuck; mamook toh.
Splendid, hyas kloshe.
Split, to, mamook tsugh; mamook kokshut; wagh; tsugh.
Split (passive), kokshut; chako kokshut; chako tsugh.
Spoil, mamook spoil; mamook mesachie; mamook cultas.
Spoil (passive), spoil; chako spoil; puli.
Spoon, spoon.
Sport, heehee.
Spotted, tzum; le kye.
Spring (v.), sopen; jump.
Spring, (n.), tenas waum illahee.
Spurs, le see blo.
Spy, nanitch skookum.
Squall, skookum wind pe snass.
Squaw, Siwash klootchman.
Squeal, wawa kahkwa cosho.
Squeeze, kwutl.
Squirrel, skwiskwis; kwiskwis.
Stab, to, klemahun; mamook cut; mamook kokshut kopa knife.
Stable, kuitan house.
Stag, man mowitch.
Stage, chukchik; tsiktsik.
Staggar, klatawa kahkwa pahtlum man.
Stale, oleman.
Stallion, man kuitan; yaka mitlite stone; stud horse.
Stamps (postage), tzum seahost.
Stand, to, mitwhit.

Stars, tsiltsil; chilchil.
Stare, skookum nanitch.
Start, klatawa; chee klatawa.
State, hyas illahee.
Stay, to, mitlite.
Steady, (be), kloshe nanitch.
Steal, to, kapswalla; kapsualla.
Steam, smoke.
Steamer, piah ship; steamer; steamboat.
Steel, chikamin; piah chikamin.
Steer, tenas man moosmoos.
Stench, humm; piupiu.
Stern, opoots.
Stew, mamook liplip; lakanim.
Stick, a, (n.), stick.
Stick, (v.), mamook cut; mamook kwotl.
Still, (be), kloshe kopet.
Still, (adj.), kloshe.
Sting, (n.), opoots klemahun.
Stink, a, piupiu; humm.
Stir, tenas klatawa.
Stirrup, sitlay.
Stockings, stocken; kushis.
Stomach, Belly; yakwahtin.
Stone, stone.
Stony, kahkwa stone; stone mitlite.
Stooped, kaulkek; lah.
Stop, (active), mamook kopet; ikpooie; ka.
Stop, to, (Imp.), kopet.
Store, mahkook house.
Storekeeper, mahkook man.
Storm, (wind), hiyu wind; **(rain),** hiyu snass.
Story, enkahnam; wawa; yiem.
Stove, stob; stove.
Straight, delate, or delet; sipah.
Straighten, mamook delate.
Strange, huloima.
Stranger, huloima tillikum.
Strap, (n.), skin lope.
Strap, (v.), mamook kow.
Strawberries, amote; ahmoteh.
Stray, cultus klatawa; klatawa kah.
Stream, chuck; cooley chuck.
Street, ooakut kopa town.
Strike, mamook kokshut.
String, tenas lope.
Stripe, tzum.
Strive, mamook skookum.
Stroll, cultus klatawa; cultus cooley.
Strong, skookum.
Strongly, kahkwa skookum.
Student, school tenas; tenas kopa school.
Study, mamook tumtum kopa papah or book.
Stupendous, delate hyas.
Stupid, halo latet; kahkwa pelton.
Stupor, kahkwa mimoluse.
Sturgeon, stutchun.
Subdue, Subject, tolo; kuon.
Sublime, hyas kloshe.
Submerge, mahsh keekwulee kopa chuck.
Submit, kopet.
Subscribe, mamook tzum.
Subsequent, kimta.
Subsistence, muckamuck.
Subtract, mamook haul.
Succeed, tolo.
Such, kahkwa.
Suck, muckamuck.
Sucker, katake.
Sudden, Suddenly, hyak.
Sugar, shuga; le sook; shugah; shukwa.
Sugary, kahkwa shuga.
Suicide (to commit), mamook mimoluse yaka self.
Suitable, kloshe.
Sulky, Sullen, solleks.
Sum, konoway.
Summer, waum illahee.
Summon, wawa kloshe yaka chako.
Sun, sun; otelagh.
Sunday, Sunday; Sante.
Sunlight, sun yaka light.
Sunrise, tenas sun; get up sun.
Sunset, tenas polaklie; klip sun.
Sup, Supper, muckamuck kopa tenas polaklie.
Superb, hyas kloshe.
Superior, elip kloshe.
Supervise, kloshe nanitch.
Supplant, tlkop ooakut. (St. O.). To cut one's road).
Support, kloshe nanitch; Potlatch muckamuck pe konoway iktas.
Suppose, spose; pos.
Supreme, elip hyas kopa konoway.
Sure, delate; delate kumtuks.
Surgeon, doctin.
Surmise, mamook tumtum; tumtum.
Surprise, mamook tumtum; ikta okoke.
Surrender, kopet.
Survey, mamook tzum illahee.
Survivor, man halo mimoluse.
Suspect, (I), nika tumtum kahkwa; pe halo nika delate kumtuks.
Swallow, (n.), tenas kalakala.
Swallow, (v.), muckamuck.
Swan, kahloke; kahloken; cocumb; ouwucheh; keluk.
Swap, huyhuy.
Swear, wawa mesachie; mamook swear.
Sweat, chuck kopa skin.
Sweep, to, mamook bloom.
Sweet, tsee, kahkwa shuga.
Sweetheart, (my), nika tenas klootchman, or tenas man.
Swell, chako hyas.
Swift, hyak.
Swift water, skookum chuck.
Swim, sitshum; mamook swim.
Swine, cosho.
Swing, hang.
Sympathy, sick tumtum kunamokst.

T

Table, la tahb.
Tacks, tenas nails; tenas lecloo.
Tail, opoots.
Take, to, iskum.
Take care, kloshs nanitch.
Take off, or out, mamook haul; mamook klah; mamook klak; mahsh.
Talk, wawa.
Talkative, hiyu wawa.

Tale, or Story, wawa; yiem; ehkahnam.
Tall, hyas long.
Tallow, moosmoos glease.
Tambourine or Indian Drum, pompom.
Tame, (adj.), halo wild; halo lemolo; kwann.
Tame, (v.), mamook kwann.
Tame, Kwass. (Gibbs.)
Tan, mamook kloshe skin; mahsh yakso kopa skin.
Tap, tenas kokshut.
Tart, tenas sour; tenas kwates.
Task, mamook.
Taste, tenas muckamuck.
Tattle, cultus wawa; yiem.
Tavern, muckamuck house.
Tea, tea.
Teach, to, mamook kumtuks; mamook teach.
Tear, (n.), chuck kopa seahost.
Teat, Tatoosh.
Tedious, till; long.
Teetotaler, man yaka halo kumtuks muckamuck whiskey or lum.
Teeth, la tah; teeth; ledan; letai; ianes; otsotsach.
Tell, to, wawa; yiem.
Temple, hyas church house.
Tempt, tikegh haul kopa mesachie.
Ten, tahtlum; tahtlejum.
Tend, kloshe nanitch.
Tender, wake kull; waka skookum.
Tent, sail house.
Term, (of school), kwahta.
Terrible, Terror, delate hyas mesachie.
Territory, hyas illahee.
Testament, saghalie tyee yaka papah or book.
Testicles, stone, bone.
Testimony, wawa kopa court.
Testify, wawa kopa court; delate yiem.
Than, kopa.
Thanks, Thankful, Thank you, mahsie.
That, okoke.
That way, yahwa.
Thaw, (water), chako chuck; **(land),** chako klimmin.
The, sometimes okoke is used, a very definite the, almost equal to that.
Thee, mika.
Theft, kapswalla.
Their, Theirs, klaska; kopa klaska.
Them, klaska.
Themselves, klaska self.
Theology, saghalie tyee yaka wawa.
There, yahwa; kopa.
Thereabout, wake siah yahwa.
They, klaska.
Thick, (as molasses), pitlilh; pitlih.
Thief, kapswalla man; tillikum, yaka kumtuks kapswalla.
Thigh, lapea yahwa; (pointing to it).
Thin, (as a board), pewahte; tewhate; iakeslih; pchih; pewhattie.
Thine, mika.
Thing, ikta; iktah.
Things, iktas.
Think, tumtum; mamook tumtum; pitluck.
Third, klone.
Thirsty, olo kopa chuck.
Thirteen, tahtlum pe klone.
Thirty, klone tahtlum.
Thirty-one, klone tahtlum pe ikt.
This, okoke; ok.
This way, yukwa.
Thither, yahwa.
Thorn, needle kopa stick.
Thorough, delate.
Those, okoke.
Thou, thy, thine, mika.
Thought, tumtum.
Thoughtless, halo tumtum.
Thousand, thousand; tahtlum tukamook; hioh.
Thrash, mamook pat.
Thread, klapite, hwilom.
Threat, mamook kwass.
Three, klone.
Throng, hiyu tillikums.
Trough, (by means of), kopa.
Throw, Thrust, Throw away, mahsh.
Thumb, lemah (pointing to it).
Thunder, skookum noise kopa saghalie.
Thursday, lakit sun.
Thus, kahkwa.
Thyself, mika self.
Tide, chuck chako pe klatawa.
Tie, (v.), mamook kow.
Tiger, hyas pishpish.
Tight, skookum; kwutl.
Timber, stick.
Timid, kwass.
Tin, Tinware, malah; tin; matah.
Tint, tzum.
Tip, to, lagh.
Tire, (n.), chikamin mitlite kopa chikchik.
Tired, till.
To, towards, kopa.
Tobacco, bacca; kinootl; kinoos; kimoolth
Tobacco, bacca; kinootl; kinoos; kinoolth.
Today, okoke sun.
Together, kunamokst.
Toil, mamook.
Tomb, mimoluse illahee.
Tomorrow, tomolla.
Tongue, la lang.
Tonight, okoke polakalie.
Too, kunamokst.
Toothache, sick kopa tooth, or ledan; or ienes.
Top, (adj.), saghalie.
Torn, kokshut; tlah tlah.
Torpid, kahkwa mimoluse.
Toss, mahsh.
Total, konoway.
Tough, skookum; kull.
Tow, mamook haul.
Toward, kopa.
Towel, sail yoka mamook dly; seahost pe lemah.
Track, tzum kah.
Trade, huyhuy.
Tradesman, mahkook man.

Tradition, ahnkuttie tillikums klaska wawa.
Trail, ooakut; wayhut; tenas ooakut.
Tramp, klatawa kopa lapea.
Transfer, lolo.
Transgressor, mesachie man.
Translate, mamook cooley kopa huloima lalang.
Transmit, mahsh; send.
Trap, la piege; trap; la peage; kwalta.
Trash, cultus iktas.
Travel, klatawa; cooley.
Traveler, man yaka hiyu cooley.
Treacherous, hyas tseepie; mesachie.
Treasurer, tillikum yaka kloshe nanitch dolla.
Tread, klatawa.
Tree, stick.
Tree, fallen, whim stick.
Tremble, shake, hullel; hulul.
Tribe, lalang.
Trick, tseepie mamook.
Trim (v.), mamook cut; mamook kloshe.
Trinity, saghalie tyee; (nesika papa, pe yaka tenas Jesus) pe yaka Holy Spirit) tlinite.
Trot, to, tehteh.
Trouble (n.), trouble.
Trouble (v.), mamook trouble; mamook till tumtum.
Trowsers, sakolleks.
Trout, trout; tenas fish; tzum salmon; tenas salmon.
True, delate; halo kliminawhit.
Truth, delate wawa.
Trunk, lacasset.
Tub, tamolitsh.
Tuesday, mokst sun.
Turn, kilapie; howh.
Turning, lahlah.
Turnip, turnip; lenawo; lamooow.
Twelve, tahtlum pe mokst.
Twenty, mokst tahtlum.
Twenty-one, mokst tahtlum pe ikt.
Twilight, tenas polaklie.
Twine, tenas lope; klapite.
Twist, mamook kilapie (showing how).
Two, twice, mokst.
Tyro, halo kumtuks.

U

Udder, totoosh or tatoosh.
Ugly, cultus; wake toketie.
Ultimate, kimta; halo huloima.
Umbrella, tenas sail house kopa snass.
Unable, wake skookum; howkwutl; awholt.
Unaccustomed, Unacquainted, halo kumtuks.
Unacquired, halo iskum.
Unaware, halo kumtuks.
Unappeased, halo chako kloshe tumtum.
Unbelief, halo iskum kopa tumtum.
Unbind, mahsh kow.
Unceasing, kwanesum.
Unchristian, halo kahkwa Jesus.
Uncivilized, wild.
Uncle, tot; uncle; papa or mama yaka ow; ehee.
Unclean, hiyu mesachie mitlite.
Unconscious, kahkwa mimoluse.
Uncork, mamook open.
Under, keekwulee; keekwillie.
Understand, to, kumtuks.
Undoubted, delate.
Undress, mahsh iktas.
Undying, halo mimoluse.
Unequal, wake kahkwa.
Unexpected (to me), nika tumtum halo yaka chako kahkwa.
Unexplored, halo klaksta nanitch.
Unfasten, mahsh kow.
Unfavorable, halo kloshe.
Unfinished, halo kopet.
Ungodly, mesachie.
Unhappy, sick tumtum.
Unintelligible, halo kumtuks.
Unit, ikt.
Unite, mamook join; mamook kunamokst; chako kunamokst.
Universal, konoway.
Universe, konoway illahee konoway kah.
Unjust, wake delate.
Unkind, wake kloshe.
Unknown, halo kumtuks.
Unlawful, wake kloshe kopa law.
Unload, mahsh iktas.
Unlock, mamook halo lekleh.
Unmeaning, cultus; pelton.
Unmentionable, halo wawa.
Unnoticed, halo nanitch.
Unpopular, konoway tillikums halo tikegh kahkwa.
Unresolved, halo tumtum.
Unsalable, wake kloshe kopa mahkook.
Untamed, lemolo; wild.
Untanned, halo kloshe.
Untie, to, mahsh kow; mamook stoh.
Unto, kopa.
Untold, halo wawa.
Untrue, kliminawhit.
Unturned, halo kilapie.
Unusual, huloima.
Unwilling, halo tikegh.
Unwind, mamook kilapie.
Unwise, pelton.
Unwholesome, wake kloshe.
Unworthy, halo kloshe; wake kloshe; mesachie.
Up, saghalie.
Upbraid, cultus wawa.
Upheave, mahsh kopa saghalie.
Uphold, mamook help; mamook skookum.
Upland, saghalie illahee.
Upon, saghalie kopa.
Upper, Uppermost, elip saghalie.
Upright, delate; klosh; mitwhit.
Upset, Upside Down, kelipi; kilapie.
Upward, saghalie.
Urge, skookum wawa.
Urinate, mahsh chuck.
Us, nesika.
Use, mamook; use; mamook use.
Useful, kloshe.
Useless, cultus.
Usual, kahkwa kwanesum.

Utensil, ikta.

V

Vacant, halo.
Vaccinate, mahsh lametsin kopa lemah yaka kloshe kopa smallpox.
Vagabond, cultus tillikum.
Veil, sail kopa seahost.
Vain, youth; proud.
Valiant, skookum tumtum.
Valise, tenas lacasset.
Valley, kloshe illahee; coulee.
Vancouver, kitsothot; kitsotkwa.
Vanish, chako halo.
Vary, mamook huloima.
Vary (passive), chako huloima.
Vast, hyas.
Veal, tenas moosmoos yaka itlwillie.
Vegetables, konoway muckamuck chako kopa illahee.
Vehement, skookum.
Vehicle, chikchik.
Vein, kah pilpil mitlite (pointing to it).
Venereal, the, piah sick.
Vengeance, hyas solleks.
Venison, mowitsh.
Verily, delate.
Vermine, inapoo.
Very, hyas.
Very small, hyas tenas.
Vessel, ship.
Vest, la ween; la west.
Vice, mesachie.
Vicinity, wake siah.
Victor, tillikum yaka tolo.
Victory, tolo.
Victuals, muckamuck.
View, nanitch.
Vigil, wake moosum.
Vigils (the), levigil; pishil.
Vile, mesachie.
Village, tenas town.
Villain, mesachie tillikum.
Violin, tin tin.
Vine, stick; youtlkut tupso; stick kahkwa lope.
Violent, skookum.
Violet, kloshe tupso.
Viper, tenas oluk.
Virgin, tenas klootchman; klootchman halo kumtuks man; haloman.
Virtuous, kloshe.
Vision, nanitch.
Visit, klatawa pe nanitch.
Voice, wawa.
Volcano, piah mountain.
Vomit, to, wagh; mahsh muckumuck; muckamuck kilapie.
Vote, mamook vote.
Voyage, klatawa kopa boat or ship.

W

Wade, klatawa kopa lapea kopa chuck.
Wag, heehee man.
Wagon, chikchik; tsiktsik.
Wail, hiyu cly.
Wait, mitlite; winapie.
Wake, halo sleep; halo moosum.
Waken, mamook get up.
Walk, klatawa kopa lapea.
Wall, skookum kulaghan; skookum pence.
Waltz, tanse.
Wander, to, cultus klatawa; tsolo.
Want, to, tikegh.
War, pight.
Warble, sing kahkwa kalakala.
Warm, waum.
Warning, potlatch kumtuks kopa mesachie; mamook kumtuks kopa mesachie.
Warrior, sogers; pight tillikum.
Wash, to, mamook wash.
Wasp, andialh.
Waste, cultus lost; cultus mahsh.
Watch (n.), tiktik; watch.
Watch (v.), kloshe nanitch.
Watchman, man yaka kwanesum kloshe nanitch.
Water, chuck.
Waterfall, tumwater.
Waterspout, chuck ooakut.
Waver, wake skookum.
Waves, hiyu sea; chuck chako solleks.
Way, ooakut; wayhut.
We, nesika.
Weak, wake skookum; halo skookum.
Wear, mitlite.
Weary, till.
Wedding, malieh.
Wednesday, klone sun.
Weed, cultus tupso.
Week, Sunday; week.
Weep, cly.
Weigh, to, mamook till.
Welcome (to you), kloshe tumtum mika chako.
Well then, abba.
Well (n.), tlwop.
Went, klatawa.
West, kah sun klatawa.
Wet, pahtl chuck; chuck mitlite.
Whale, ehkolie; ehkole; kwahnice; kwaddis; whale.
What, ikta; iktah.
What is the matter (if sick), kah mika sick.
Wheat, sapolill; lewhet; lebley.
Wheel, chikchik; tsiktsik.
When, kansih; kunjih.
Whence, kah.
Where, kah.
Whet, mamook sharp.
Which, klaksta.
Whine, wawa kahkwa cly.
Whip, le whet; lawhip.
Whiskey, whiskey; lum.
Whisper, tenas wawa (showing how): ipsoot wawa.
Whistle, mamook wind kopa lapush.
White, tkope.
Whiten, mamook tkope.
Whitewash, mamook pent tkope.
Who, klaksta.
Whole, konoway; lowullo; lolo.
Whose, klaksta.

Why, pe kahta; kahta.
Wicked, mesahchie; mesachie; peshak.
Wide, klukulh; halakl.
Widow, klootchman yaka man mimoluse.
Wife, klootchman; oquackakull.
Wild, le molo; wild.
Wild Cat, hyas pishpish; siwash pishpish;; kwalas.
Wild Onions, kalaka.
Will, The, tumtum.
Willow, eena stick.
Win, To, tolo.
Wind, wind.
Wind Instrument, tuttut; tuletule.
Windy, hiyu wind.
Wine, wine.
Wing, kalakala yaka lemah, tepeh.
Wink, mamook seahost.
Winnow, mamook toto.
Winter, cole illahee.
Wintry, kahkwa cole illahee.
Wipe, to, mamook dly; klakwun.
Wire, chikamin lope.
Wisdom, Wise, kumtuks.
Wish, to, tikegh.
Witch, tamahnous.
With, kunamokst; kopa.
Withdraw, mamook kilapie.
Without (not any), halo.
Without (not in), klahanie.
Wolf, leloo; wolf.
Wolf (Prairie), talapus.
Woman, klootchman.
Womanly, kahkwa klootchman.
Woman (old), lammieh; lummieh.
Womb, lesak kopa klootchman kah tenas mitlite; belly.
Wonder, mamook tumtum.
Woo, hyas tikegh.
Wood, Wooden, stick.
Wool, sheep yaka tupso, lummeto yakso.
Woolen Caps, latuk.
Word, wawa.
Work, to, mamook.
World, konoway okoke illahee.
Worn out, oleman; cultus.
Worry, sick tumtum.
Worship, wawa kopa saghalie tyee
Worse, elip mesachie; kimtah klosh.
Worst, elip mesachie kopa konoway.
Worthless, cultus.
Worthy, kloshe.
Wound, to, mamook, cut; mamook kwotl; klemahun.
Wrap, mamook kow.
Wrestle, mamook pight.
Wretched, hyas sick tumtum.
Wrist, lemah yahwa (point to it).
Writing, tzum.
Write, to, mamook tzum; mamook pehpah.
Writer, tzum man.
Wrong, wake kloshe.

Y

Yankee, Boston man.
Yard, ikt stick.
Yawn, tikegh moosum.
Year, ikt cole.
Yearn, hyas tikegh.
Yell, hyas skookum wawa.
Yellow, kawkawak.
Yelp, kamooks wawa.
Yes, nawitka; ahha.
Yes, indeed, nawitka.
Yesterday, tahlkie sun.
Yesternight, tahlkie polaklie.
Yield, kopet.
Yonder, yahwa.
You, Your (if singular), mika.
You, your (if plural), mesika.
Yours, mika; kopa mika; mikas.
Young, tenas.
Younger, elip tenas.
Youngest, elip tenas kopa konoway.
Yourself, mika self.

ERRATA.

Page 1, column 1, line 3, from bottom, for **specific,** read **special.**
Page 24, column 1, line 12, from top, for **pues,** read **puis.**
Page 39, column 2, line 3, from top, for respelled word, read kloochman.
Page 46, column 1, line 27, from bottom, for allihee, read illihee.

Note.—Suggestions and criticism invited. George C. Shaw, 115 32nd Ave., Seattle

PHILLIPS PRACTICAL ADVERTISING SERVICE

The only reason why any man should advertise is to produce more profit—
I make your ad produce more profit

Arcade Bldg. Phone Ind. L. 4286
Seattle, Feb 12 1909

My dear Shaw:—

I have looked over your work that you call a Chinook "dictionary" and I think you should call it a Chinook Lexicon instead. It is without doubt the most comprehensive and exhaustive study of the Chinook jargon in existance today and you have accomplished a big undertaking in rescuring from the obscurity of passing time a language that has served as an inter-communicating medium between civilization and the mystery of the savage mind for more years than most people know.

I have studied the indian at first hand for years and I talk Chinook with the best of them so that I understand in detail the shaded meanings of the words of this strange savage Volapuk probably as well as any living man does today and I have no hesitation in saying that this work of yours is the most comprehensive exhaustive and — what is more — the most nearly correct treatise bearing on the jargon that I have ever seen. I congratulate you on a big work well done and hope your lexicon soon occupies the position it deserves, namely to be the Standard work on Chinook for all who wish to study its mysteries.

Wishing you the best of success which you certainly deserve I am

Yours Truly
"El Comancho"

(W.S. Phillips
Author "Totem Tales" etc.)

GEORGE C. SHAW

BIBLIOPHILE AND BIBLIOPOLE

115 THIRTY-SECOND AVE. SEATTLE, WASH.

RARE AMERICANA: Early Western Voyages and Travels. Out-of-print books found on short notice. Libraries appraised and sold for owners.

Correspondence solicited.

PRINTERS WHO
REALLY KNOW

PHONES: MAIN 6279
INDEPENDENT 2196

INCORPORATED
SEATTLE

W. A. CALDER, Manager

116 THIRD AVE. SO.

Authors having book manuscript ready for publication will find our service unexcelled. If interested, it will pay you to see us.

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

Please return promptly.

GENERAL BOOKBINDING CO.
74 100NY2 13 040 7 P 6861
QUALITY CONTROL MARK

DATE DUE

CANCELLED
PEABODY MUSEUM
MAR 27 1987
LIBRARY

DEMCO 38-297

N.A.LING. Sh 26 c
The Chinook jargon and how to use i
Tozzer Library
ARO3155
3 2044 043 129 105